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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS adjourned finally at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, after a most extraordinary session. Its length has only been equaled by the number and the importance of the measures which it disposed of, by the vehemence of the contest over them, particularly in the House of Representatives, and by the important influence on the future of the country which some of them are certain to have. The first session of the Fifty-first Congress will find a permanent place in any detailed history of the United States.

The incidents at the close were tame. The Tariff bill, completed at last, was signed by the President at 3 o'clock. The House prolonged its session in order to get rid of its postmaster, who had been found delinquent by a committee of investigation. The Vice-President was thanked, as usual, in the Senate, but in the House there was no resolution for Speaker Reed, an omission which probably occasioned him little concern.

It will be a short recess. Congress must reassemble, under the law, on the first Monday of December, only eight weeks later. In this interval the contest will be made over the membership of the next House,—a contest which now looks very uncertain from either side. The Democrats, who were so sure of carrying it, are now less confident, and the *New York Times* criticises savagely the indolent efforts which, it says, Messrs. Flower and Brice have been making.

It was not until Friday of last week that the conferrees on the Tariff were able to report an agreement to both Houses of Congress. As was expected, there had been concessions on both sides, and not always such as satisfied either party. The greatest difficulty was found in adjusting the sugar schedules and putting binding twine on the free list. A small duty (eight-tenths of one per cent. a pound) was secured for the latter, and finally the grades of sugar between No. 13 and No. 16, Dutch Standard, were made free. This is considered unfavorable to the business of refining in this country, but the temper of Congress, as of the country, has been excited by the formation of the Sugar Trust, and this result was unavoidable, unless the whole measure was to be defeated. Some earnest words were used by Mr. Sherman, in the discussion on Monday, with reference to Industrial Trusts. The only serious menace, he said, to the success of the present Tariff was the danger that in some lines of manufacture there would be combinations to prevent free domestic competition. Manufacturers were now given a reasonable protection, and if they would resist the temptation attaching to great aggregations of capital to combine and advance prices, they might hope for a season of great prosperity. But he warned them that the formation of trusts and combinations would be fatal to the Tariff system. It could not stand such a strain. He trusted that manufacturers would leave competition unimpaired, and so give the full benefits of Protection to the people. "If they do not," he de-

clared, "I shall be as ready to vote for the repeal of this law, as I am now ready to vote for it."

Most important of all, no doubt, was the acceptance by the House of the Reciprocity amendment. The conferrees agreed to put off to July of 1892 the date at which sugar, coffee, and hides shall cease to come in free from those countries which do not offer us reciprocal advantages of equal value, in the estimation of the President. This keeps the decision within Mr. Harrison's term, but throws it into the politically heated summer of the presidential election, when the Republicans may be desirous of not doing anything to make themselves more unpopular than they habitually are in New York City. The coincidence of dates suggests the objectionableness of leaving such a discretion in the hands of the President, instead of defining exactly what we expect of our neighbors in return for our removal of the duties on the specified commodities.

THE House adopted the Conference report on Saturday, after a discussion in which many members on both sides took part, the Democrats under the lead of Mr. McMillin of Tennessee devoting themselves mainly to intemperate denunciations of the bill, with occasional attacks on the reciprocity clauses. The vote on adoption was 152 yeas, all Republicans, and 81 nays, all Democrats except Coleman of Louisiana, Featherston of Arkansas, and Kelley of Kansas. It was practically, therefore, a party vote. During the discussion Mr. McKinley said that the House conferrees accepted the Reciprocity amendment in the hope that it would result in opening new and extensive markets to our farm produce. He declared his dissatisfaction with the reduction of the duty on twine; and Mr. Morse of Massachusetts called attention to the fact that it had been forced upon Congress by Senators from States which had one representative on the floor of the House, but two in the Senate.

The Senate considered the report on Monday and Tuesday, and late in the afternoon of the latter day came to a vote, the yeas being 33, all Republicans, and the nays 27, all Democrats except Paddock of Nebraska, Pettigrew of South Dakota, and Plumb of Kansas.

BEFORE adopting the bill finally the House gave a day to its discussion. There were no new points for dispute, except the Reciprocity clause; and it is notable that while Democratic orators outside Congress—e. g. Mr. Watterson, before the Massachusetts Reform Club—describe the proposal as a surrender of the principle of Protection, the Democrats inside Congress gave it no support, and Mr. Carlisle, in the Senate, Tuesday, declared that it was a "mere political device to appease as far as possible an indignant public sentiment" against Protection. This attitude of himself and his party associates indicates very perfectly their uneasy feelings on the subject. They realize that the Republican action has been bold, and they fear it may be successful.

Mr. Carlisle attacked as unconstitutional the bounty offered for home-raised sugars, and the powers granted to the President under the Reciprocity clause. As to the former he appealed to the rulings against such bounties in the State courts, particularly that of Maine; and he took the curious ground that the States possess an unlimited power of taxation, such as is not possessed by the Nation. It is notable that the Constitution lays far greater restrictions on the States in the matter than it does on the Nation; and under the third Greenback decision of the Supreme Court the right of the Nation to offer such a bounty apparently admits of no question.

In Mr. Carlisle's view it is not Reciprocity but Retaliation that is proposed by the amendment. We say to other countries

that if they exclude or tax our farm produce, we will restore a duty which was taken off for reasons which concern only the welfare of the American people. In this part of the discussion Mr. Carlisle seemed to reason as though we were dealing only with a single country engaged in the production of sugar and other articles affected by the Reciprocity clause. As a matter of fact the clause is an offer to a large group of such countries, that we will purchase our sugar and so forth from those of them which buy our flour and other articles they do not produce and must purchase.

MR. ALLISON and Mr. Aldrich both challenged the accuracy of the figures on which Mr. Carlisle and others had based their calculation as to the proportion of the duties to the value of the goods imported; and the latter made a good point by showing that imported articles are never furnished to American consumers at the very low prices which Democrats allege as prevailing in Europe. On the contrary the difference between the alleged prices and those at which these goods are offered to consumers in this country is immensely in excess of both the import duty and the costs of importation. He wanted the importers who had flocked to Washington to protest against an increase of duties, to explain what becomes of this difference. Yet it is these alleged prices which furnish the basis of Democratic calculations as to the incidence of Tariff duties!

THE Senate shows itself much less favorable to the legislation demanded by associated labor than the House. The bill enacting eight hours as the limit of a day's labor in the Government service has been hung up for this session, through the avowed determination of several Senators not to allow its passage. That to amend the law forbidding the importation of labor under contract met the same fate in a different way. The majority so amended it as to make its friends indifferent as to its fate, especially by relieving the masters and owners of ships from responsibility even to the extent of requiring them to take the contract laborers back. So the law will stand as it is, with a fine of a thousand dollars on the importation of clergymen, professors, musicians, and the like, as well as ordinary labor, for which it was intended.

These labor bills may be unwise, but they cannot be more so than some of the arguments urged against them. It is notable that *laissez faire* arguments of the crudest kind still circulate in Congress and our Legislature, and are found in the decisions of our judges, long after the economists, with whom they originated, have been obliged to qualify them to an extent which amounts to abandoning them. It was said that the Government was trying to regulate matters with which it had not the smallest concern when it tried to establish an eight hour rule even for the men it employed. Yet the same Senators argue for Government legislation of a certain kind on the ground that it would improve the condition of labor; and all of them would oppose the repeal of the statute which enacts that a week's work shall consist of six days and not of seven. And when it comes to legislation to affect the prices of commodities,—silver, especially,—they are quite ready for enactments that are entirely out of the *laissez faire* list.

THERE is evidence that the new law for the suppression of the Lottery business is working satisfactorily. The Postmaster at New Orleans reports a large decrease in the receipts of letters at his office, and it is probable that the managers are waiting for the discovery of some method of evading the prohibition of the use of the mails. It was reported that they would subsidize newspapers in Canada, and claim the right to distribute them under the Postal Convention with this country. But it seems that the Dominion has laws against the abuse also. Then Mexico was to supply a basis of operations, and newspapers in the English language were to be printed there. But Mexico is not in the Postal Union, and even if she were, there is nothing in its provisions to estop the operation of our municipal regulations for the control of our own Post-office system. This was tested before, when it was

claimed that the United States had foregone its right to levy customs duties on parcels sent by mail. Our Government refused to admit any such claim, declaring that it had agreed to nothing but an international rate of postage in entering the Union.

At any rate it would not be worth while for the Lottery Company to set up newspapers of its own. Its strength has been in the facility with which so-called respectable papers have lent their columns to the advertisement of such iniquities, thus conveying the seductive announcements to thousands who never would see a copy of a newspaper imported from Mexico or Canada. We incline to the opinion that the Lottery octopus has received a deadly thrust by this legislation, and that it will now fight for a continued existence in Louisiana with much less spirit and outlay of money, so that its opponents in that State will have a much better chance of accomplishing its defeat.

It seems not improbable that the Republicans will lose the Fifth Massachusetts (Cambridge) District this fall. General Banks has been defeated in his canvass for a renomination, and Ex-Mayor Fox of Cambridge has been put forward in his place by the local "machine." It was just such management as this that lost the control of the Cambridge city government; and the nomination has roused a feeling of opposition within the party, of which the the Mugwumps and the Democrats have taken advantage. Mr. Sherman Hoar, a nephew of the Senator's, declared before the Republican Convention met, that he would not run against General Banks. But he has agreed to run against Mr. Fox, and through the inaction of many Republicans he is likely to win the seat, as Mr. Russell won that in the Worcester District in 1886.

THE experiments as to the strength of armor-plates for vessels of war at Annapolis have shown so conclusively the superiority of steel-plates alloyed with nickel that it becomes a matter of much importance to secure the introduction of this alloy into the plates already contracted for. But as nickel is a costly metal, the contractors could not be expected to introduce it at their own expense. For this reason the Secretary of the Navy has asked and Congress has voted an outlay of a million of dollars for the purchase of the output of the Sudbury mine in Canada. The mine is owned and worked by Americans, who are quite ready to dispose of the whole output to our Government; and it has been alleged that this would give us a great advantage over the European governments, as there is no source of supply nearer them than New Caledonia. This, however, is a misstatement. Nickel is found and worked in Germany,—which till recently furnished half of the world's supply,—Austria, Sweden, Norway, and the British Islands, as well as in Brazil and the United States. There are valuable deposits near Lancaster in this State, and others in Maryland, Missouri, and other States. It is true that its production in this country has been crippled by the repeal of the duty, in resentment for the political independence of the proprietor of the Lancaster mine. Hence the opening for this Canadian company to push their product on the Government at this juncture, and to represent it as a great favor they are doing to the country when they secure a good market for their whole output. What if England should decide to adopt the alloy of steel with nickel, instead of her present combination of steel with wrought iron, and should forbid the export of Canadian nickel, as we forbade the export of anthracite coal during the War?

THE building trades of our city have a very direct interest in the establishment of rapid transit between the center and the outlying districts of the city. No other class of business men have so good means for observing what a check is put to our growth by the forced dependence upon the present slow means of transportation for the people. Philadelphia is capable of expansion in almost every direction, but it has reached almost the limits of its growth under present conditions. The figures of the Census indicate that we are not keeping pace with our rivals. From being

the first city of the land we sank in 1830 to the second place; and sixty years later we take the third place. It will not require another sixty to send us to the fourth, unless we promptly make our city more habitable to its people. The Census, therefore, furnishes an excellent opportunity for reviving the agitation of this question, which THE AMERICAN was the first to urge on public attention. The Master Builders have not only made a strong expression of their own opinions, but have invoked the aid of the other commercial and industrial organizations in pressing the matter upon the authorities and the people; and the response from all quarters has been extraordinarily favorable. The selfish interests of the street railroads and of the owners of property in the central district will not be allowed to bar progress much longer.

THE cause of Home Rule for Ireland, as even the Tories and their industrious friend Mr. Smalley have to admit, has made considerable progress since the arrest of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, and the opening of their trial at Tipperary. Mr. Balfour is cursed for his folly by his friends as heartily as Mr. Goschen was for the tactical blunder which converted a promising session of Parliament into a time of barrenness. Not only have the Nationalists been consolidated into a hearty union of all their forces, even such dissidents as Mr. John O'Leary falling into line for the time at least, but the attention of England and of the world has been focussed upon what is happening in Ireland under circumstances which cannot but spread and disseminate disgust and indignation with the Coercion policy.

The police at Tipperary gave the world a specimen of their quality and of the measures in which Mr. Balfour and his "removeable" magistrates heartily sustain them, on the opening day of the trial. Unfortunately for them, Mr. John Morley, the heir-apparent to the leadership of the Liberal party, and a man of world-wide reputation, was with the Irish members and their friends when a most unprovoked assault was made on them by these representatives of "law and order." And in his presence the magistrates sitting to give Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon a fair and impartial trial openly justified what the police had done. After this it was rather superfluous for the defendants to protest against the presence on the bench of one "removeable" whom they knew to be personally hostile to them. In the eye of the world the whole body of them stand self-confessed partisans, on the same level with Mr. Shannon. In fact these judges are no worse than the Irish magistracy has been ever since the Union. Such administration of justice is a natural fruit of alien rule everywhere; and Mr. Balfour differs from his predecessors only in working the system with that logical consistency which his countrymen are so fond of. It is just as well, for the more consistency the sooner its overthrow.

A LETTER from Macedonia in the *London Standard* explains the significance of the recent erection of a Bulgarian hierarchy in that province. Ever since 1764 the Bulgarians have been subjected to the rule of the Greek bishops, although they have spared no pains to show their dislike of this ecclesiastical control. When a Greek bishop has visited one of their churches, they have ostentatiously swept it out before saying their own service. Through the intercession of the Bulgarian government, and in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, the Porte has at length appointed Bulgarian bishops, who have been ordained by the national hierarchy of the Bulgarians and are under the protection of the Sofia government. This step has been hailed with delight by the Bulgarians, who constitute much the greater part of the population of Northern Macedonia. To them it means their entire separation from the Greeks, who have been holding on to them in the hope of the final annexation of the whole province to the Hellenic kingdom. There is substantially no Hellenic population in the north, and the only adherents of the Orthodox communion left are the Waallachs or Roumanians, who cluster in villages at the

foot of the central chain of mountains. The line between the two sections of Macedonia coincides with the old Roman road from Dyrrachium (Durazzo) to Thessalonica (Salonike), so that not much of Macedonia can fall to the Greeks in the case of any partition of the Sick Man's European assets. For in the west the Albanians hate the Greeks as heartily as the Bulgars do in the east.

REPORTS of the elections to the Japanese parliament are said to indicate an unusually large number of young and inexperienced men among its members. It hardly could be otherwise than that the Japanese of the younger generation should come to the front, as being the class which feels the warmest interest in the new methods of government, and which appeals with most vigor to the voters who desire reforms of any kind. It is notable that the result of the elections has been a fresh consolidation of parties, the various progressive and conservative fragments seeing the impossibility of accomplishing anything while they stand apart from each other. Among the members are a fair proportion of native Christians, a fact which indicates that the adoption of that faith is no barrier to political advancement, as it leads to no social proscription.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

AT the close of last week there was free selling for both long and short account. The feeling of discouragement was general, and when the bank statement appeared on Saturday and the market actually declined in face of an increase in the bank reserves almost unprecedented for one week, the general run of traders seemed to feel that there was to be another drop in prices immediately. But the market is narrow and professional, hence the extent of the movement of prices either way is limited. On Monday morning it was found that a great many stocks had been oversold. There was a sharp demand for them in the loan crowd, —something which had not been seen for some weeks. One or two stocks loaned flat: Lake Shore was one of them. This was a sort of revelation, and it produced a change of sentiment in the street. After the first sellings, probably on out-of-town orders, were over, the market began in a slow and hesitating sort of way to stiffen up. Operators who had lines of shorts out went to getting them in, and this with buying for the long account started a rally in the market which continued through the week. It was helped by much talk about Mr. Gould being an active bull, and the action of the Missouri Pacific was held to indicate it. It appears that Mr. Gould had promised his friends that Missouri Pacific, which would be quoted ex-dividend of 1 per cent. on Monday, should recover it immediately. This it did, and more too later in the week. Yet though much stronger the market did not widen at all. The bulls say the adjournment of Congress and the easy money are good for a substantial rise of prices. The uncertainty caused by the Tariff legislation, and the fear of what Congress might do beyond this, has been removed, and business will accommodate itself to the new conditions; while the large disbursements of the Treasury easing the money market again makes it cheap to carry stocks. The bears stand where they did, averring that the rally of the market is on the short interest, and that when this has been eliminated a further recession of prices must follow.

The bull speculation in silver showed that it was not dead by any means. The tight money hurt it badly, because silver is very expensive to carry. A stock which sells much above par always is a dividend payer, and the dividends help to pay the interest on it; but when one pays 116 or 118 cents an ounce for silver, he gets nothing from it and has to pay a small carrying charge in addition. The longer he holds it the worse he is off. When money became very stringent it is not surprising that the price of silver tumbled, especially as the demand for it in London slackened owing to a diminution in the India requirements. The Government resumed its purchases on Wednesday. In preparation for it the silver men went boldly into the market on Monday and first drove the price down from 111 to 109½. At this they started it on the upward tack again, and made it so active that the trading in silver certificates became larger than in any single stock on the list (sugar excepted, perhaps), and by Wednesday had rushed the quotations above 114. It is a curious fact that the amount of silver, represented by the certificates, on deposit in Wall street, has varied very little during all the weeks the Government has been buying. It stands between seven and eight million ounces; and probably will do so as long the speculation in it continues active. It requires about that amount apparently to operate in effectively.

In the Trust stocks, sugar has, as usual, almost monopolized attention. When it became known what the new tariff would be, there was considerable selling of the stock, and the price went off; but it was apparent that the insiders were buying it as it went down, hence it had no bad break. On Monday morning last it opened at 76, and from that figure it was steadily advanced, and later in the week went above 80. There is much difference of opinion among men in the sugar trade as to how the refiners will be affected by the tariff, some contending that it will greatly reduce the amount of sugar going to the refineries here and others insisting that it will make no material change. Anyway, there are six months yet for the refiners to get ready for the change; and in the meantime, the Sugar Trust is to be completely reorganized so that the possibilities for manipulation of the stock are as great as ever. Whiskey Trust Stock is becoming active at higher prices, due to an increase of the rate of dividend to 6 per cent. This stock came on the market with some flourish of trumpets, but it remained dead after the first flurry. The firm which has had market charge of it was averse to encouraging trading in it until there was something to trade on. They think now that the concern is in such shape as justifies a rise in the price of the stock, and have been buying it lately.

The cessation of liquidation in the Villard stocks was followed by a lively selling of Boston securities. A Boston operator of some prominence unloaded a large line of Atchison which he had been carrying for some time, and on which the loss must have been considerable. At the same time Union Pacific was sold freely, and when the August statement appeared, making a miserable showing of net earnings, there seemed reason for it. A new transcontinental Association is talked of, by which better rates may be secured. Something of the kind seems necessary to help the company. All hope of the passage of a Funding bill by this Congress was given up weeks ago. Pacific Mail had been bought on the sure expectation of the passage of the Shipping bill, but when it appeared that for that too there was no hope, down went the stock. The bears pegged away at C. B. & Q., having the "tip" that a bad statement for August was coming; but it so happened that the tip came just as the market was on the turn upward, and they made little impression on the stock. The coal stocks were rather strong under Lackawanna's lead, which Deacon White was handling. One hears some bull talk on Reading from good people. If the coal trade improves between now and the close of the year something may come of it. Certainly the coal companies will not have to meet another phenomenally mild winter. Three such in succession would be unprecedented. The Vanderbilt stocks hold strong. New York Central was hurt by the strike and did not earn its full quarterly dividend in consequence; but Lake Shore continues to do a good business.

London is bearish. Money is getting dearer over there, and if there were any large amounts of our stocks on that market we should feel it, but there don't appear to be.

MR. DELAMATER'S PROSPECT OF ELECTION.

WHILE it seems very plain to a great many, and more than likely to many others, that Mr. Delamater is already marked for rejection by the people of Pennsylvania, he announces for himself, in the most positive manner, that he "will be the next Governor of the State," if he lives. Doubtless, he entertains no such confidence as he professes; he well knows the difficulties attending the methods by which his principal, Mr. Quay, and his partner, the bogus "Chairman" Andrews, propose to get him a nominal majority: but his assumption of confidence may be worth examination.

If we look for a moment at the vote of Pennsylvania in 1889, we shall find that while Mr. Boyer, whom Mr. Quay nominated as incumbent of the State Treasurership for this term, and who on that account should have been defeated, while he had a plurality of nearly sixty-one thousand (60,926) over the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bigler, had a majority in the whole State of only 38,525. Further, we shall find that of this plurality of sixty-one thousand more than two-thirds came from the city of Philadelphia. The plurality accorded him outside the city was under twenty thousand, but here affairs were so manipulated as to add to it 40,932.

This majority in Philadelphia was out of all proportion to the circumstances and conditions of the election. It was unreasonably, and (to the Democratic organization) scandalously great. The Democrats of the city, in fact, made it so great. They

deliberately gave Mr. Boyer his large majority. In 1888 they had polled 92,786 votes for Mr. Cleveland, though with the knowledge that their cause—in Pennsylvania—was hopeless, but in 1889 they gave Mr. Bigler only 43,707! The falling off in their votes from the previous year was nearly 53 per cent., a diminution unexampled and inexcusable. In the rest of the State, their party showed a falling off of only about 26 per cent. Had the Democrats in the city done as well as those outside, they would have polled 68,000 votes, instead of less than 44,000, and Mr. Boyer's majority in the State would have been brought below the usual figures of recent years.

A view of these facts shows—what?

(1) That although there was no general or energetic opposition made to Mr. Quay's nomination last year, the actual majority he obtained, without the Philadelphia "deal," would have been less than normal. (2) That, now, if the State outside shall do no better for Mr. Delamater than it did for Mr. Boyer, there must be a large majority again obtained in the city, in order to give him such a success as Mr. Delamater pretends to expect.

These are the simple elements of the problem: now what are the facts? There is no one of ordinary observation who does not know that the open Republican opposition to Quayism this year is a hundred fold what it was a year ago, while the undisclosed opposition is many times greater, also. To expect, therefore, that the returns from the State, when they reach the city limits, will show better for Delamater than they did for Boyer, is to suppose some extraordinary and unnatural change in the disposition of the people outside Philadelphia; while the hope of a large Delamater majority here must be based upon plans corresponding to those which were so effectually worked against Mr. Bigler, a year ago.

The question then is: Can any means be found by Mr. Quay's agents to offset in the State generally the great popular uprising against his candidate? And is it possible to again make a "deal" in Philadelphia, by which a large part of the normal Democratic vote will be delivered for Mr. Delamater?

Of the State generally it may be said with absolute confidence that Mr. Delamater cannot do nearly so well as Mr. Boyer did. In all directions there are hundreds, and in many directions thousands of Republicans, who see the inexorable necessity of cutting off Mr. Quay's political fortunes and methods from those of the Republican party. It may be possible to offset these, here or there, in some small degree, but in the main they cannot be offset at all. If the plan of the pretended "Chairman" be to purchase large numbers of Democratic votes, as has been proclaimed by some indiscreet "heelers," it will be found, we are confident, that the scheme will prove abortive. It is to be hoped that in any year there is no very large number of people in either party, in Pennsylvania, whose votes are purchasable, but it may be set down as certain that this year the number who can be got away from Mr. Pattison by the use of money is small. The confidence of his election holds his party lines firm.

What, then, can be done in Philadelphia? The corrupted majority which he procured for Mr. Boyer has led Mr. Andrews to frame similar schemes this year. It is given out from the Quay headquarters that the city is to do as it did last year, and that Mr. Delamater's majority is to be 40,000, in which case "he will have at least 20,000 in the State,"—the admission here being that Governor Pattison's majority outside of Philadelphia will be 20,000. Of course the city can give no such honest majority for Mr. Delamater. With an uncorrupted election and an honest return it will give a majority for Governor Pattison, as it did in 1880, when he had 13,500 at the same time that General Garfield had 21,000.

The prospect, therefore, in Philadelphia promises no better for Mr. Delamater than that in the rest of the State, except on the presumption of a corrupt weakening of the Democratic vote, and in general a dishonest election, neither of which can be availed of by Mr. Andrews, if there is any such firmness in the Democratic ranks, and any such vigilance among honest citizens of all parties, as we emphatically believe exists.

THE TARIFF OF 1890.

THE completed action of Congress disposes of the Tariff as a practical question, for some time to come. It will still be discussed speculatively, of course, but with a Republican President pledged to the maintenance of Protection in office for two years and a half to come, and with a Republican majority in the Senate which cannot be reversed for a longer period, it is plain that the debate can only be one of education. In this the best forces will need to be employed, but they will not be those which come into actual contact at the polls, in a contested election. A Pittsburg manufacturer, Mr. Henry W. Oliver, in an interview published at the beginning of the week, declared that the country has now received "a good all-around Tariff," and that it will "last for fifteen years." He places the date of a new revision too far off, undoubtedly, but it may easily be half that before any party dissatisfied with the present measure controls both branches of Congress, and has the President in accord. The question is removed from practical politics for the present, and those political operators who habitually endeavor to escape with their bag of plunder by crying out that "the Tariff is in danger" will be heard with attention, now, only by the feeble-minded.

The Tariff of 1890 is not an ideal law. It contains some serious defects. It deals out hard measure to the manufacturers of binding twine, for example, who heretofore have competed with difficulty with the cheap labor of other countries, under a protection of 2½ cents a pound, and who are given under the new law only seven-tenths of a cent. But this was the best that could be done: it was a choice between this, or no duty at all, or the failure of the Tariff bill; and if the binding twine factories cannot run, they will simply have to expire as martyrs of the good cause. It is a case for enduring what cannot be helped.

In the main it is a Tariff bill framed on Protective lines, and made consistent with the Protective principle. It makes a decided advance in the consistent application of that principle to our economic legislation. And this is a thing for which not only Protectionists but Free Traders also should be thankful. They have always professed to desire a square issue between the two systems, and to hope for a definite trial of Protection. They can be happy, therefore, if they really believe with David A. Wells that its adoption has always been fraught with disaster, for in that case the day of collapse must be quite near, under the rigid provisions of the new bill, and a change of public policy must be sure to result. If, however, as Protectionists believe, the principle is a sound one, and promotive of the industrial development of a country situated as ours is, then we are on the eve of a prosperous growth such as the country has not lately seen. By its effects during the next decade the principle must be tried; and it is an expression of our confidence that this is the right road, that we now predict a wider and more general establishment of the national prosperity, under the legislation which has just been enacted. It lacks completeness, while the Shipping bills remain neglected, as now, and its operation as to the "reciprocity" clauses must be tested in practice before we can be sure what their exact value is to be, but in the main,—as we have said,—it is a Tariff bill on Protective lines, and that is what the country called for, not only by its vote of 1888, but by its continuing industrial and national interests.

The bill promises to restore industries which had been languishing and to establish at least two new ones. It will, we believe, restore the business of wool-growing to its formerly flourishing condition. It will naturalize those of making linen and tin plate. It will open new markets for both farmers and manufacturers by its demands for reciprocal concessions from our neighbors who are to supply us with coffee, sugar, and hides. It will transfer to American farmers and fishermen much of the business of supplying our food-market, which has been appropriated by our Canadian neighbors. It will cut heavily into the importation of hundreds of millions' worth of European wares, which our workmen are quite capable of producing for us. It will thus en-

large the home-market for food and raw materials. At the same time, instead of adding to the burdens of taxation, it enacts a Free List which covers nearly one-half the imports we draw from foreign countries—a proportion not attained under any previous Tariff.

The passage of the measure has been achieved in the face of great difficulties. Had any part of the Republican organization in its behalf been less resolute or less patient, it must have failed. It is the outcome of a realizing sense that the elections of 1888 turned on the Tariff issue, that the people pronounced for Protection, and that therefore the party fully in power was bound by every consideration of duty and interest to use its opportunity of enacting a consistent Protection measure. And it has been sustained and supported, too, in the successive stages of the struggle, by the deepening conviction that the time has fully come when this country must avail itself of its external as well as its internal opportunity to prosper, and that in the regulation of its foreign commerce it must employ the natural and appropriate means to secure for its people at least a reciprocity of advantages. The time passed by, with the election of 1888, when the country was in danger of surrendering itself to the use and profit of foreign nations, and now we have established the rule that the first duty of the United States is to maintain the welfare of its own people.

HAS THE CONSTITUTION LIFE?

IT is not denied, it seems, by Mr. Delamater, that by using the State funds for profit, while a member of the Senate, he is disqualified by the Constitution from serving the State. His answer to this is that he cannot be reached by the Constitution, because it is not "self-enforcing,"—that, as there has been no act of the Legislature to enforce the clause which relates to his case, he cannot be tried, and therefore cannot be convicted, and therefore cannot be judicially condemned and disqualified.

Although Mr. Delamater is said to have provided himself with opinions of distinguished lawyers to this effect, it is still the right of an ordinary citizen,—a "layman," as the legal profession would designate us,—to remark that even lawyers have been known to differ, and that upon the payment of the ordinary charges for the same, opinions of precisely contrary import have been obtained from members of the bar equally distinguished. It may be, therefore, that the matter is not entirely settled; it is possible that Mr. Delamater may be resting in a false security, and snapping his fingers at the Constitution with an undue disregard of the circumstances of his situation. Is it not practicable, after all, for the Constitution to reach him?

It may be true,—and it may not, according as the courts prefer to enforce or disregard its provisions,—that the Constitution is not "self-enforcing." It may be true as to those clauses which forbid certain acts, but which provide no penalties (having left these to "appropriate legislation"), for those who nevertheless commit them. But even if so, does this rule apply to the clause which describes the case of Mr. Delamater? Let us look again at the clause. It says:

[Art. IX., Sec. 14.] "The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State, or member of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law; but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years."

What is done by this clause? First, the profitable use of the public moneys is forbidden to any State officer or member of the Legislature. Second, the infraction of the prohibition is made a misdemeanor. Third, part of the penalty is provided.

Can it be said that a clause so complete as this is dead until the Legislature gives it life? Can it be said that an undenied breaking of the prohibition made in the opening clause is not to be reached by the penalty explicitly provided in the closing one? It is true that only part of the penalty is here provided, and that another part is left for the Legislature to fix, but because the Legis-

lature has not performed its share of duty, does it follow that the work already completed in the Constitutional Convention shall go for nothing? It must be noted that the Convention's work is consistent, standing alone. It does not depend for a practical application on further action by any legislative body. Other and additional penalty is called for, but the penalty here named the Constitution takes care to apply itself to the case.

Is there not, then, a perfectly plain case for the courts? Here is an offense created, its grade defined, and a penalty affixed. What more does the court need?

The Constitution, we admit, has been ignored, and many of its salutary provisions contemned. Reforms which it was expected to accomplish in the year 1873 remain unreached. Appropriate legislation needed to give its clauses life has been left year after year unenacted. This is one of the misfortunes of a Commonwealth ruled by corruptionists in the interests of their own advantage. But because the Legislature has disregarded its duty and has left inoperative clauses which can only be enforced by statute law, is it to follow that other clauses, full of life in themselves and clearly capable of enforcement, shall remain dead likewise? It is time, perhaps, that maxims of the law should be employed in behalf of the public interest, and that courts should take their stand-point from the side of the Commonwealth and the general good. When that is done, the light breaking through legal spectacles will dazzle the eyes of Senators who use the funds of the Treasury for private profit and who, disregarding the moral smirch, defy the Constitution as "not self-enforcing."

THE CHARGES OF SENATOR EMERY.

WE have never regarded the questions raised concerning Mr. Delamater's personality and public record as more than a secondary issue in this canvass. The principal and over-shadowing one is that of indorsing, sustaining, and strengthening Quayism,—that curse of the Commonwealth which eight years ago Governor Hoyt, in the humiliation of his contact with it, denounced to the people. We fully agree with those gentlemen who say, as we have said from the first, that on this simple, single issue Mr. Delamater's election is an impossibility, because the State cannot be so degraded.

But discussion of the secondary issue has been made necessary by sundry circumstances. The fact that Mr. Delamater is Mr. Quay's agent attaches to him dishonor and disqualification. His course in the Legislature discredits his claim to further public confidence. His use of the public funds in defiance of the Constitution proves him not faithful as an observer of the Constitutional requirements, and therefore ineligible to new preferment. And, in addition to all these facts which are not questioned, it is declared by many of his own neighbors that he has been engaged for years in corrupting the elections of Crawford county. The charges made public against him by Mr. Emery have attracted public attention,—as it was intended, of course, they should,—and his rejoinders, denials, and disclaimers have served to make the question of fact more precise and sharp.

Mr. Emery, in his address at Bradford on Friday evening, sustained, in the judgment of every unbiased, intelligent person, the right and duty which lay upon him six months ago, to bring the charges which he then did bring, against Mr. Delamater. We say, not only unbiased but also intelligent person. This is a case where the judge must have some general knowledge of the circumstances of the case. He must understand the surroundings of Mr. Emery and Mr. Delamater, and the condition of politics in Crawford county, to which these charges relate. Having this knowledge, and being without bias, he will not hesitate in deciding that Mr. Emery simply discharged his duty as a citizen when he impeached Mr. Delamater in the first instance, stated the grounds of impeachment, and challenged a trial in court by which they should have judicial examination.

It must be noted, distinctly, that Mr. Delamater has never met

the challenge made him. He has never come into the arena. Not only did he maintain silence on the subject from the 4th of April to the 14th of August, compelling his distressed supporters to insist on his making some sort of denial, but when at last he did deny the truth of the charges generally, he evaded the offer to try them in court. That test he declined. He is therefore under the cloud attaching to one who refuses a judicial inquiry, as he is also under the imputation that he does not take up a fair challenge to the best test of the truth or falsehood of his impeachment.

The details which Mr. Emery presented in his address show convincingly the corruption of the elections in Crawford county, and they connect Mr. Delamater with it in a way which must be intolerable to a high-minded candidate. They are not, certainly, proofs such as would be sure to convict him before a jury. But Mr. Emery was not bound to present such proofs. He is not trying the case before judges and jurymen. He offered that, but Mr. Delamater did not accept the offer. Mr. Delamater, then, has no standing, and has no claim to special consideration. He and his friends have no right to complain, much less to criticise. In court they could compel Mr. Emery to disclose all his facts, or stand convicted of libel, but they dare not, at least do not, call him into court. If this were a judicial proceeding, witnesses could be compelled to attend and to testify: as it is not, they may attend, and they may testify, or if they choose they may not. That Mr. Emery has shown so much to sustain the charges he brought is remarkable, and, as we have said, he has shown plenty to justify his course, and to convict Mr. Delamater of a discreditable connection with the corruption of the ballot in Crawford county. Under this conviction he must rest, and he will rest, unless he can clear himself of it by the open and effectual method which Mr. Emery offered him in the beginning.

We have spoken of the surroundings of the case in Crawford county. We will quote here one or two brief passages disclosing them. The *Messenger*, a reputable newspaper published at Meadville, where Mr. Delamater lives, said several weeks ago:

"Before Mr. Emery made his speech at Bradford he secured the documents and evidence in this county from three or four reliable men—most of them prominent Republicans—who served their constituents at Harrisburg or Washington. Before the *Messenger* would print the speech of ex-Senator Emery containing the charges, it had inquiries made and was convinced that they were all substantially true. In fact legal proceedings were actually begun here in 1886, and a large sum—about \$2,000—was paid to settle certain cases and to prevent a memorial or protest from being sent to the Senate showing that money had been corruptly and unlawfully used to secure Delamater's election."

And Colonel Samuel B. Dick, also of Meadville, formerly a member of Congress from that district, and a well-known Republican, said in an interview on Tuesday of the present week:

"Emery should have possibly used the names of the parties, instead of X, Y, and Z in his affidavit, although you cannot walk a block in Meadville without meeting a man who heard the whole story from the lips of one of the parties. It is no secret in Crawford county."

These are side lights that add to the effect of Mr. Emery's disclosures. They leave no doubt, as we have said, in the mind of unprejudiced, intelligent men that here is a case which demanded the public attention. That Mr. Emery had the courage to perform the duty of presenting it to the public is but one more instance added to many in which he has shown himself a man of strength and nerve. For more than ten years he has been making a manly fight for the people of Pennsylvania against corporation injustice and corrupt political leadership. It would have been easy for him, a hundred times, to have made terms with Iniquity and become silent. Emoluments and honors which have come to other men who were sometime in the same fight, would have come to him as easily, if he had been willing to abandon the active championship of the people's cause. That he has manfully kept the field, and has sustained with fortitude the envenomed assaults upon him, shows him to be a brave and faithful citizen, a sort of man in which the Commonwealth is far too poor.

GOVERNOR HOYT'S LETTER OF 1882.

THE Independent Republican campaign of 1882 drew the sympathy of many Republicans who, for various reasons, did not openly engage in it. Among these was Governor Hoyt, who was then near the close of his four years' term of service. He had been very familiar with the politics of the State, and intimately acquainted with the means employed by the "dominant leaders" of the Republican party, including Mr. M. S. Quay, to control affairs in a "machine" manner. Very near the end of the campaign, he wrote a letter to a gentleman of Philadelphia, discussing the situation with the utmost candor, and applying to it comments and suggestions which had then great pertinency, and which are not less pertinent now. The election, however, took place on November 7, and this letter, sent by telegraph from Harrisburg on the afternoon of November 3, was scarcely circulated through the State before the voting took place, and never was adequately considered by the people. It is an important document, if only as a contribution to history, and its reprinting now we regard as a public service.

It should be noted that one consequence of the publication of the letter was the resignation from his office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, of Mr. Matthew S. Quay. He left the place immediately, and for the interim, until Mr. Pattison came into office in January following, Mr. Francis Jordan served, by appointment of Governor Hoyt. Mr. Quay was offended, and justly, by the whole tone of the Governor's letter. Its characterization of the "usurping dynasty" which had ruled the State, its resentment of the "humiliation" which had been put upon him as Chief Magistrate of the State, and of the "insulting methods" applied to him "by means of threats, intrigue, and bad faith," and its emphatic denunciation to the people of "the curse of the whole business," were notes of honor and earnestness which a corrupt manager of evil politics could not endure. Mr. Quay's flight from the capitol was very natural, and very fit.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 3, 1882.—To Wharton Barker, Esq., Philadelphia: Adhering to the accepted traditions of our people, I must decline, while holding a public office, essentially non-partisan, to take any part in a distinctively political meeting. This point of propriety, which need not be urged, will forbid my acceptance of your invitation to preside over the assembly of Independent Republicans at Horticultural Hall, in Philadelphia, to-night.

If I understand the object of this gathering of careful and judicious citizens, it is to give effect to certain convictions affecting the political welfare of the State. It is the assertion of the inherent right of the freemen of a republic to declare the proper aims and ends of public conduct and to proclaim their own motives and purposes. This right inheres in every individual and in every assembly. A political party is a voluntary association, and in no sense does its right to exist depend upon its numerical size or upon the accident of its including the mere brute force of a "majority."

When standing-room is no longer allowed to the members of a political party, with a margin for self-respect; when its lines become simply coterminous with the limits of some usurping dynasty; when in all the space between abject submission and rebellion no place is given for appeal, argument, or protest, revolution is an appropriate remedy. All proud and generous minds will resist the imposition of serfdom, and will leave to velleins and retainers the badge of servitude to the intruding feudal system. Any characterization of those engaged in this movement which flippantly classes them as "soreheads" and "kickers" mistakes the voting power of Pennsylvania manhood. There is an undeniable justification for your uprising. Its grounds are open and plain to the people, whether accepted or not.

This the tens of thousands of the best instructed, most conscientious and spirited citizens who have joined in this method of uprooting palpable public wrongs attest; other tens of thousands of such citizens sympathize with you, and only doubt whether your heroic surgery is the best treatment.

For myself, I had not seen my way clear to act with you. I had expected to drift along, giving the Republican ticket a formal support, and have done so. I have to friends here maintained that attitude until now. At this late day I am fully advised of the methods of vengeance being contrived for those now considered in revolt. Some of these rebels, nay, most of them, are among the most courageous spirits in the State. They know the humiliation it costs proud men to have masters; their moral power crushed out in repeated calls to surrender to the gross demands of those who only see in party success the means of patronage distribution and that made in the interest of personal power. When I reflect upon the humiliation put upon myself as Chief Magistrate for resisting some of the purposes of the machine

which puts politics above administrative propriety, and when I reflect upon the force of the insulting methods applied to myself by means of threats, intrigue, and bad faith, I realize some of Cardinal Wolsey's regrets that he "had not served his God, with half the zeal he had his King."

In the name of decency, and in the behalf of my successor, I wish to emphasize the curse of the whole business, and sound a note of warning to the people. Self-respect compels me to this avowal. Nor will peace and reform ever come until the moral forces in politics which you have organized prevail. If their courage be added to their convictions the masses of voters will promptly rally to your standard and aid you to an overflowing success; and such is the duty of the voters of Pennsylvania. The logic of the situation which confronts you, and which confronts the electors of the State, demands a speedy decision and final result. With such a triumphant outcome the Republican voters at least will have rescued their party from present peril and from future outrages. Thus no revenges will be left outstanding, for no revenges will be possible. Brutal schemes of slaughter now contemplated will be abandoned, and the factional stiletto and the guillotine now prepared for "bolters" and "rebels" will not be put to their intended use.

In the future the halls of the Lochiel House will no longer resound with the tread of claquers hastily sent to summon self-respecting and honorable delegates of the people to a base submission to "slated" tickets and prearranged programmes, threatened with ostracism in case of non-compliance, or sent home dishonored to face angry constituents whom they have betrayed, and thus will be dethroned the power before which have been compelled to bow all who have sought honors or promotion at the hands of Republican constituencies.

With your ultimate success will have been made an exhibition of moral courage in our State and the reaping of beneficial results from peaceful methods which shall more grandly than ever demonstrate the capacity of the people for self-government.

In making this declaration I have no disposition to disavow any share I individually may have had in the partisan methods against which the Independent movement is not only a revolt but a revolution. I am simply conscious that I utter thoughts and feelings which stir to their depths the minds and hearts of thousands in this great Commonwealth.

HENRY M. HOYT.

RUDYARD KIPLING.¹

CRITICS like to put a label on a writer and define his "school." Thus it has been the fashion in England to call the rising genius of the hour a new Dickens, while in this country he is compared with Bret Harte. But the points of difference between Rudyard Kipling and most other writers are more striking than those of agreement. If, like Dickens, he finds his best types in low life, he is always more subtle and more psychological than the author of *Pickwick*. And if he rivals Bret Harte in the unconstrained freshness and vivid color of his pictures of a new country, he shows in his least sketch a superior equipment both in the way of insight and definite ideas, to the author of "Luck of Roaring Camp," whose special and very narrow line of thought has limited his development and hindered his rising again to the high-water mark of his first very successful work. Yet we hardly expect from Rudyard Kipling characters and types that shall take a world-wide significance not only in literature but in our personal affections, such as Dickens has given us, and there is a note in Bret Harte's best writings which waylays, startles, and haunts us with a wild sweetness of which we do not believe this new writer will ever catch even the echo.

For Rudyard Kipling seems to us the product not of nature but of art. He has mastered with singular precociousness a great mass of facts illustrating the complex life of British India. He writes about Mulvaney, Ortheris, and Dearoyd, Mrs. Hanksbee, Pluffles, and the like, but each story is a mere shifting of the kaleidoscope. India is his subject, and it is partly because he is writing about India that Rudyard Kipling has become the fashion of the hour. Remote and alien as India may seem, no country and no political situation stimulates our curiosity to the same degree. Its mysterious and fascinating religions and cults; its strange social castes and distinctions; the chapter of accidents which has brought the English into power over a people so opposed to Anglo-Saxon ideas by very instinct of habit and race; the contrast between the slender visible strength of the rulers and the enormous powers held in equilibrium which it seems as if a touch might disturb; the menace every British official is compelled to feel from the native population on the one hand and on the

¹ PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS. By Rudyard Kipling.—PHANTOM RICKSHAW AND OTHER STORIES.—BLACK AND WHITE.—TALES OF THE DEODAN. By the same.

other from the advance of Russia towards the northern boundary wall, all these factors in the situation help to kindle the imagination of the reader, and to create a back-ground for all these sketches, which give significance to the least figure and the most trifling event,—a deeper significance perhaps than the author was aware when he first began to write. But most creative artists "have builded wiser than they knew."

Rudyard Kipling was born in India, his father being John Lockwood Kipling, principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art and Curator of the Museum, Lahore. This John Lockwood Kipling was himself born in England in 1837; he was the son of a Wesleyan minister, and in 1865 married the daughter of another Wesleyan minister. Thus without having the precise date of the son's birth it may be seen that he cannot be much beyond twenty-four years of age.

Rudyard Kipling was sent to England as a child, then when about eighteen he returned to India and at once began his career of story-telling. These early contributions to India papers were collected in 1888 and published in book form at Allahabad, under the titles of "Black and White," and "Tales of the Deodans." It is known that the elder Kipling has had from the beginning of his son's literary career a high belief in its possibilities. He is said to have aided and stimulated the young man in every way, and it is by his advice that the form of the short story has so far been adhered to. It may easily be seen that intercourse with a father who knew India to the core, not only its official but its native life, must have helped to shape the young author's impressions and deepen his insight. But the essence, the vital spirit, which breathes, moves, lives in everything Rudyard Kipling writes, is surely his own.

It was about the beginning of 1890 that readers of *Macmillan's Magazine* were struck by the cleverness of a story called "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney," which for novelty of incident, vivid characterization, wit, and roaring fun, could not easily be surpassed. It displayed a wonderfully comprehensive knowledge of India, and took in every variety of personage from Chinese coolies to Buddhist priests. This was followed by "The Chief of the District," which made an admirable counterpart; the substance was the same but the phenomena were changed. "Who is this Rudyard Kipling?" people began to ask, and the question was shortly answered by numerous firms abroad that he was a young fellow recently come to London from India, whom all the publishers and magazine editors were hailing as a Heaven-sent apparition to infuse life into the dull pool of literature. For every reader of his stories felt that here was a fresh writer, and that the difference between him and others was not only of kind but of artistic quality. He won readers in every way. The note which he sets vibrating in men's minds is one that never loses its power. He offers life, adventure, novelty; his stories range up and down the whole scale of possibilities which a man's intellect, feeling, and passions can play upon, and that, too, without offering any temptations to the grosser nature of his readers.

Whether a possible moral meaning is not bound up in these revelations of life under the British rule in India, might be argued by a Rudyard Kipling society. When we read Tolstoi's "Sebastopol" and "War and Peace," we said, thrilled by the realism of the description, "This is magnificent and this is *War*." It was reserved for Rudyard Kipling to give us a more absolute realism. He shows us what English soldiers, both officers and men, are forced to encounter in facing a climate which proves a crueler enemy than any human foe can be. Not a few of these sketches, which without any superfluous subtleties recount simply what passes in a guard-room on a hot night in India,—make clear the unbearable ennui, the languor, the unrest, the temptations, the almost inevitable deterioration of morals that must ensue simply from the ordeal of climate. You realize too the fatigue and oppression of the blazing parade-grounds, when day by day, rigid red battalions wheel, form, and manoeuvre, and the artillery rattles up and down in the fierce white whirlwind of its own dust. The heat, the glare, the consequent sleeplessness, the intense thirst engendered; what seems almost a necessity for constant stimulation of the physical and mental forces by alcoholic drinks; the gambling, quarreling, murdering, love-making, all these inevitable accompaniments of army life, are easily seen to be deadlier dangers than battle has to offer. Then when the actual fighting is described, we say with conviction, "This is war, but this is not magnificent."

However, we do not believe that Rudyard Kipling would define his mission as that of a bitter realist who wishes to strip the picturesque trappings off the soldier and show him up as a brutal force which has to be loosed upon occasions when human butchery becomes a necessity. Probably if the world were suddenly redeemed from love of war and enfranchised from the need of violence and bloodshed, it would be a much duller place to this young artist whose perceptive powers, literary impulses, imagination, and

spirit of heroic energy are in profound sympathy with life as it is, not as philosophers and preachers would have it.

So far he has proved himself a faithful and a truthful writer and has gone on from triumph to triumph. The question now is, will he concentrate his powers and become one of the great masters of fiction, or is he only a brilliant writer of sketches? Those who are watching the youthful genius anxious to see whether his strength is equal to the full race or only to a mile heat, will shortly be able to judge of his ability as a novel writer.

The Lippincotts, we understand, are to publish Mr. Kipling's first long piece of work, which will take up some sixty pages of their magazine. Although the scene is laid in Egypt, it follows the British army, and there will be ample opportunity for display of the author's unique powers.

So far he has given us no heroine,—unless we except the native girl in "Without Benefit of Clergy" who is very simply and touchingly drawn. She is one of his best feminine creations, but she belongs less to real life than to poetry. Very probably in a wide field and with a larger method of treatment, he may give us some pleasing characterizations of English women, but so far his society stories have been rather hackneyed and conventional. One of his many excellences we must not forget to enumerate, his rare delicacy of touch in child-life. The "Story of Mohammed Din" is the merest sketch, but it is exquisite.

THE CAREER OF MISS DIX.¹

THIS history of an extraordinary and beneficent woman, while on the whole excellently written and of absorbing interest, has the defects which are evidently imposed by Miss Dix's character and her invincible reticence concerning herself. Though often importuned she never was induced to prepare any memoirs of her achievements, and she seldom referred to them in speech. She even destroyed many of the letters sent her by friends, and asked them to do the same by her communications, which fortunately many of them failed to do, thus supplying the most graphic and pathetic passages in this little book. Of her repressed and desolate childhood she was never known by any living person to speak. Hence Mr. Tiffany has had to construct a background on which to project the meagre personal details accessible to him. This has led him to an excursus concerning social and legislative conditions and into episodic comparisons which, however interesting, could be spared. There is considerable repetition of sentences in the book, and at times the author's fervor of admiration is shown in some exuberance of rhetoric. But it is dominated by a clear conception of Miss Dix's personality, which gives the reader a sense of artistic unity, and it grows in absorbing interest to the end. It is a memoir no one can read without a peculiar feeling of warmth in the region of the solar plexus, and without the sense of inspiration from a singularly noble example of self-effacement, fortitude, and humanity.

Dorothea L. Dix was born in Hampden, Maine, in 1802, near a large and wild landed estate belonging to her grandfather. Contrary to the general impression, she was of no traceable kin to General John A. Dix, of New York, the heroic old Democratic Unionist, although he usually wrote to her as "dear sister." Her father led a desultory, changeful life, lapsing into spells of religious fanaticism when income and regularity were sacrificed to bootless tract-printing and evangelizing. Very early the child came to feel a sense of responsibility to make a footing for herself in the world, in order to lighten the cares of her mother and to provide for the education of two younger brothers. At twelve she may almost be said to have fled to her grandmother in Boston, a precise, duty-inventing old lady of some affluence, but of the hard type which Puritan New England created two generations ago. Mr. Tiffany seems to write as if Dorothy was indebted to heredity for the qualities which eventually proved wonderful adaptations to the great work of her life; but certainly something must be traced to environment. The discipline of those early New England homes, by its very repressions and its lofty, inexorable standards, made natures strong enough to endure it self-controlled and self-reliant. The process is painful enough and crushes youthful exuberance, but it deepens emotional conditions, as the working power of steam is increased by confining it within an iron jacket. These were days of pained and suppressed susceptibilities, of ceaseless duties lifted to the plane of ascetic self-effacement, of growing fortitude and capacity for loneliness. All these qualities were to stand her in good stead ultimately, for she was destined to a lonely life. However much she came to be loved and ministered to, there was a reserved part of her nature that admitted of no companionship. Once she wrote that when she had any great work to do she must be alone. Further, her very reticences and self-repression heightened the sense of her reserved power, so that the wise and the weak, the humane and

¹ LIFE OF DOROTHEA LYNDY DIX. By Francis Tiffany. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1890.

the mean yielded to her as having a potency unmeasured and indomitable.

When, for most girls, the bloom of coy yet joyous maidenhood has come, Dorothy was teaching a pay school in her grandmother's house and establishing a free-school for poor girls in the barn chamber at the rear. Teaching now became her vocation until she was thirty-one years of age; at first in her grandmother's house, then as preceptor to Dr. Channing's children in Rhode Island and through a trip to St. Croix, and finally for five years at the head of a select school. Her industry and inexorable sense of duty awed her pupils and preternaturally stimulated them. Some she inspired with adoration and some with a dislike akin to the repression which had embittered her own childhood. But she had accomplished two great personal aims: she had educated her brothers and started them in life, and she had gained a competence sufficient to maintain her frugal habits. But this was done at the cost of her health. Hemorrhages from the lungs had become alarmingly frequent, and she sought recovery in England, where William Rathbone of Liverpool, on Channing's introduction, received her, and at his country seat she became for months the recipient of a most delicate, affectionate, and generous hospitality. This was a great boon to her, for it softened the hardness without impairing the resolution of her spirit, and it gave her ideals of sympathetic tenderness of which she made good use. On her return to Boston a solicited visit to an insane girl in the East Cambridge almshouse opened the door of her great career,—a career which ill-health expanded rather than restricted, for it made necessary precautions which enabled her to endure the fatigues of rude traveling and prolonged her life, while it drove her from latitude to latitude and continent to continent in search of a rest she never found, and of seasonable climates suited to her sensitive lungs. There is adventure, too, in her wide wanderings, which she performed in America with a single change of gowns and such other wardrobe and toilet articles as could be packed in a hand valise. When an accident detained her on a journey she took to her bed for a long sleep and even days of rest to recruit her strength for new demands upon it. She learned to carry with her a wrench, screws, ropes, and straps to repair the wagons of shiftless negro drivers in the South, when they broke down in the mud of bad roads.

Miss Dix was not a theorizer nor an originator of methods, though none learned the practical literature of alienism more thoroughly than she. Pinel and Couthon in France; Tuke, Hill, Charlesworth, and Conolly in England; Butler, Woodward, Ray, and Godding in America had long since knocked the fetters from the limbs of maniacs and shown that distempered minds needed tenderness and not barbarity. There were a score of excellent private hospitals for the insane in the United States. What was needed was to rescue the pauper demented from the custody of ignorant almshouse wardens, to shut up the mercenary traffic of unscrupulous retreats, to put the care of the insane in the hands of able, humane specialists acting under the scrutiny of the State, and a crusade like that of Peter the Hermit to awaken a sense of duty towards the helpless, mind-clouded folk.

The insane girl of Cambridge in 1841 opened the springs of Miss Dix's ceaseless pity and her imagination encompassed the misery of dethroned reason the world over. Thus she found her vocation, and not Stanley wondering at Bagomayo over his preservation, Gordon resolutely pushing on to Khartoum, or Damien retreating into the leper's lazaretto had a distincter sense of a divinely appointed mission than she, or greater consecration to it. Her method was first to visit jails and almshouses, and to hunt up the demented in their homes, and then to prepare a memorial for the legislature. Twenty States did she visit, and thirty-two asylums did she found in them, in Canada, Nova Scotia, Guernsey, and Rome. The lunacy laws of Scotland were changed at her instigation. The demagogues of legislatures were abashed by her lofty disinterested humanity; the exigencies of partisan politics yielded to her tranquil persistency and impressive eloquence; humane men gathered about her; railways, express companies, and proprietors of ocean steamers bade her God-speed, and sent her on free passage whither she would; inn-keepers, when private hospitality permitted them to receive her, would touch none of her money; cabinet ministers signed orders almost at her dictation. At the moan of the insane she forgot the stitch in her side, her indigestion, her lassitude, and arose from her bed for a new crusade. She visited Paris, Florence, Rome, Athens, Constantinople, Vienna, Moscow, St. Petersburg, in search of her crazy wards. Her compassion was fathomless, her diligence tireless.

Her greatest disappointment came from President Pierce, whom she called a "poor, base man." Through three Congresses she pursued an appeal for 12,000,000 acres of public lands with which the States might endow their insane asylums, at a time when 135,000,000 acres had already been voted to schools, railways, and canals, and at last her bill was carried by large majorities. Pierce vetoed

it in a message betraying subserviency to the meanest demands of party politics. At Rome she found the worst hospital under the walls of the Vatican, and she knelt and kissed the hand of Pio Nono, in "reverence for his saintliness," which perhaps in her eyes mainly consisted in his deep sympathy with her work and the reformation of that asylum. She was surprised at the excellent administration of the hospital at Constantinople, where her keen eyes could find little to improve.

During the war Miss Dix was chief of the women nurses, and to her is due the soldiers' monument at Fortress Monroe. She established a life saving station at Sable Island, and, after the war, took up again her asylums, seeking their enlargement, improvement, and maintenance. There is courage in her simple statement that her plans for one winter must have a third of a million dollars from State Legislatures.

At eighty years of age a retreat was offered her in the Trenton Asylum which she was wont to call her first-born child, because here she built on no man's foundation, but created that institution by her own initiative and eloquence. In her work she drew money from "skin-flints," and induced men tearfully to surrender the homes of their ancestry as sites for her asylums. Her lofty soul was irresistible. She was born to command and she did command.

Life ebbed gently out 17th July, 1887, in the nursing care of her "first-born child." If any one wishes his heart melted, his fortitude braced, and his compassion widened, let him read Tiffany's "Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix." It was no exaggeration which led one of her friends to write, on the news of her decease, that there had passed away the most remarkable woman America had produced.

D. O. K.

RUGBY SCHOOL AND TOWN.

ALL who have read "Tom Brown's School-days" believe themselves familiar with Rugby School, but the not inconsiderable town which has grown up under its shadow is little known even in England except as "Rugby Junction," for which title it is indebted to not the most happy of Charles Dickens's Christmas stories.

A very important junction indeed is Rugby—the main line of the London & North-Western Railway passes through it *en route* for Liverpool and Scotland. It is the first stopping place of the express trains after they shake themselves free of London; lines converge thither from Birmingham, Nottingham, Peterborough, Leamington, and Leicester, and altogether it is a very busy spot. The station is in touch with modern life—with the latest phase of the nineteenth century, while the town is,—well, it is hard to say what the town is. It is not mediæval, for it has not even a single building, save a fragment of the parish church, that can boast descent from mediæval times, but it is old-fashioned, rambling, full of queer nooks and corners, of *culs-de-sac* and crooked streets,—it leaves off and begins again unexpectedly, it thrusts out pseudopodia into the green fields around, and it is altogether delightfully innocent of any attempt at plan. None but the natives know the short cuts that pass through courts, around churchyards, and across fields, finally blooming into retired streets with no direct access. There is, however, one long, straight street, narrow and uninviting, and leading from the station to the town itself, which caps a modest elevation, and is probably one of the most healthfully situated towns in England. Notwithstanding the utter want of regularity observable in its streets, it is well-paved, well-drained, and well-supplied with water,—there are no reeking gutters and clogged sewers like those of Philadelphia, and the sewage problem, being a small one, has been solved by the acquisition of a sewage farm.

The "Big School," as the Rugby people call it, closes the extremities of the two main streets that branch from the marketplace, and forms one side of the street named "Lawrence-Sheriff," in memory of the founder. It consists of two quadrangles, the eastern in the bastard Tudor-Gothic style practiced in the early part of this century, the western in that combination of variously colored bricks mingled with stone of diverse tints known to its enemies as the streaky bacon style. Behind the quadrangles is the School Close, graced by some ancient elms, and containing at its extremity a racket-court, gymnasium, etc., in the same style as the newer part of the school. The hand of the same architect is also visible in the Temple Library and Art Museum on the other side of the road bounding the School Close, in the Lecture Hall, and in the parish church of St. Andrew, which has a fine and impressive interior.

Among the most prominent buildings of Rugby, apart from the school itself, are the boarding houses where certain masters of the big school maintain forty or more of those students whose parents are non-resident. Most of these are a medley of structures erected at various intervals during the present century, but

two on the road leading to the village of Hillmorton are creditable examples, the one of a gothic, the other of a more classic version of that mixed style which for no particular reason has been called Queen Anne.

Lawrence Sherriff, the founder of the School, was a native of the small hamlet of Brownsover, about a mile north of Rugby station. He was a grocer in London, and made a decent fortune there, dwelling, as it appears, not very far from Newgate Market. The endowment of the now prosperous institution, as set forth in the original will, consisted of the property of the founder at Rugby and Brownsover, a grant of fifty pounds to build a school-house, and one hundred pounds to purchase additional land. Had this been actually all the gift, it is not likely that Rugby School would ever have been heard of beyond the radius of a few miles around the town itself, but in a codicil, dated August 31 of the same year (1567) as the will itself, the grant of one hundred pounds is revoked, and for it is substituted one-third of the donor's property in Middlesex, a diminutive piece of pasture land, lying nearly half a mile beyond the then extreme limit of the city of London. An act passed in the reign of Elizabeth, and confirmed by her successor, James, prohibited all persons from building a new house within a circuit of three miles from the gates, and thus it could never have been imagined by Lawrence Sherriff that this property would, in the third century after his decease, become immeasurably more valuable than the more extensive properties at Rugby. The above-mentioned law seems to have been made on purpose to repress the inordinate growth of the city population, among which the plague had already committed frightful ravages, but in the course of time it became a dead letter, and the little field now comprises Lamb's Conduit, Milman, New and Great Ormond, and other adjacent streets, well in the centre of the present great metropolis, with several miles of streets and houses between them and the nearest green fields except the public parks.

The earliest school consisted of a single room, without playground, built in the rear of the house left by the founder for the residence of the master, and this primitive accommodation served for upwards of a century and a half, when, with moneys obtained by the mortgage of the Middlesex property, an old manor house, together with the grounds at its rear, was purchased, and it is upon this site that the existing school stands. The trustees then proceeded to erect a school-building of brick, the plans of which were drawn by a country builder named Johnson. There was a dome and clock, and the principal entrance had a stone porch with Doric columns, so that the general appearance of the pile was probably not unlike that of the Philadelphian houses of a slightly later date. The accommodations provided in this new building, within the walls of which the children of many of the leading nobility received their early training (for Rugby School had already become noted) was such as would now be considered inadequate for anything more than a village school either in England or America. Below was one large school-room, while above were two rooms, the one a dormitory, and the other a room for boxes, or for a sitting-room during the winter. Subsequently Dr. James, who had been educated at Eton, introduced the discipline of that older school, and added two new school-rooms. As the number of boys increased within a few years from seventy to four hundred, and as the value of the London property had so increased that the mortgage was paid off, the masters' salaries increased, and twenty-one exhibitions established, it was determined to erect a new school, but in the meantime some thatched buildings in the adjoining road leading to Dunchurch were fitted up to serve as temporary accommodation. The older portion of the existing structure was commenced in 1809, from the plans of Mr. Hake-well, and in 1814 a chapel was added. This chapel has since been altered and enlarged more than once, and the school-building has received two important additions, the largest, undertaken under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Temple, resulting in the formation of a second quadrangle.

Although there have been many improvements effected during the past two decades in the curriculum of Rugby School, it cannot be said that it is as yet abreast with the latest requirements of a scientific and thoroughly practical education. The dead languages still occupy too important a position, English and practical science too small a share. There are at work forces tending to modernize the teaching, but they have up to now been held extensively in check by those conservative tendencies which seem to find their strongest foothold in the school and in the church.

A modern Side has recently been added, in which special attention is given to modern languages, Latin, English, commercial and political geography and history. There is also a school of carpentry and joinery (optional). Other subsidiary sources of instruction are the Temple Library, well-stocked with modern books, the Art Museum, and the Temple Observatory. The will of the founder allowed a free education to the children of the inhabitants of Rugby, and this foundation constituted a source of at-

traction for such parents as could make it convenient to take up their residence near the school at which their children received education. As it was only necessary to reside in Rugby in order to obtain all the benefits of a native, the town increased with considerable rapidity, especially under the popular head-masters Arnold and Tait (the latter afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury); but in 1874 when the law regulating the public schools of England was passed, this foundation, at least in its original direct form, was abolished, and thus the increase of the town, which up to the present has dwelt in the shadow of the School, and has been destitute of manufactories, was much checked. As a sort of substitute for the abolished foundation, a school called "The Lower School of Lawrence Sherriff," was established, affording, under certain limitations, the benefits of a foundation. In order to obtain the right to free education of a child at Rugby School, the parent must reside in the town or within five miles of it, and the child must not exceed twelve years of age. After passing two years in the Lower School, the boy can then enter the "Big" School itself, free of all charges for tuition. Any boy whose age is above twelve and under fourteen when his parents come to reside within the prescribed radius may become a "minor foundationer," i. e., can enter the Upper School by payments of the half of the ordinary fees for tuition, provided he can produce testimonials of good character, and pass an entrance examination. The children of persons who were resident in or within five miles of Rugby on July 31, 1868, enter the School free of all tuition fees, as "old-foundationers."

The fees are not particularly light, amounting to forty pounds a year for tuition alone.

The Lower School is supposed to give a good practical education to any boy who runs through its full course, but here mediævalism is still rampant, and Latin claims far more than its fair share of the pupils' time and brains. The obsolete tongue of the Romans is taught five times in each week, while English comes but twice, and then only in the shape of grammar. French has four chances every week, geography only one, and history (English) also one. There are two science lessons in the week for those who wish to take them, but, in consequence of the large amount of time consumed in Latin and French, those who join the science class are compelled to miss physical geography. Practical geometry is not taught, but Euclid has a corner.

The very subordinate place allotted to the English language, to geography, and to history, in English Schools generally is a peculiarity most noticeable to an American, and seems most illogical in the schools of a nation which proudly boasts that its tongue is likely to become the basis of the universal language of the future, that its flag flies in all waters and is present on land in every quarter of the globe, and that its history is complexly interwoven with that of all other nationalities.

If a holiday means a day in which a boy's time is his own—in which he is free to act according to his own sweet will, then the boys of the Rugby schools have no holidays except those intervening between the terms. Upon the half-holidays of Wednesday and Saturday it is compulsory to attend at the school sports. Wandering in the fields and lanes, taking walks with brothers and sisters, and all indulgences of a similar nature, are only obtainable by special permission, the so-called holiday afternoons must be spent in cricket or foot-ball, according to the season, except insofar as parties are permitted to indulge in the exciting chases afforded by the breathless game of hare-and-hounds. Compulsory play is very like hard work—but this is the way of Rugby and of many other English schools.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CHINESE.¹

BUT for the civilized powers, China would at once seize the Sandwich and Philippine Islands by conquest. She is rapidly capturing them in an industrial way. The Chinese are a power as agriculturists, shopkeepers, and financiers before which the soft and easy-going natives of those islands must give way. Extinction was the doom of the natives of the Sandwich Islands in any event, but their erasure was slow indeed compared with the rate at which the Chinese are now displacing them. The Ladrone and Philippine Islands are still owned by Spain. The Chinese have a strong foothold upon the latter, and will finally master the Ladrone also. As a conqueror, China has played a paltry part in history, but as an industrial supplanter and trade absorber, no nation of the earth can equal her. If picked white workmen labor twelve hours a day, the Chinese laborer and mechanic will, if necessary, learn from them, and overtake them by working twenty hours, and that on incomparably poorer food, housing, and clothing.

Fresh air and sunshine the Chinaman can come nearer to doing wholly without than any other human being. Both seem to

¹ From an Article in *The Forum*, for October, by Thomas Magee.

be superfluities to him. Chinese passengers on a junk or boat, jam themselves in crowds into little holes of deck houses, where they remain all day in the worst of air and in the most cramped positions. I have seen a Chinaman, while waiting at a railway station, lift himself upon an empty, headless, sharp-edged barrel, sit down upon the edge, and, with his feet as a brace across the barrel, fall asleep. To ride across the continent in a freight car, with no opportunity to lie down save on bare boards, would be exceedingly trying to an American; but it would not inconvenience a Chinaman in the least. The Chinaman's ability to bear hunger and exposure to low temperature in thin clothing has been frequently noted and described by travelers. He can endure long fasting, the account being subsequently more than balanced by an over-feeding which one would think only an Eskimo or an anaconda could withstand.

A Captain Blethen, who died in San Francisco recently, lived in China for twenty-two years previous to 1880. He kept a large ship-chandlery store at Shanghai, and owned a dry dock there, but sold his business because he was being forced out by Chinese competition. Said he to me:

"The trouble with you here in California is that you do not appreciate the staying powers of the Chinese. When a Chinese laborer comes here, he may, with his best efforts, save only a few dollars the first year; but, let him save little or much, he does and will save, and he will work in and out of season. Here is a letter I received by the last steamer from China. It is from the Chinese house that bought me out. It contains an order for some American goods in the ship-chandlery line. This letter is in the best of English. It was written by a young Chinaman, who manages the firm's business. I gave the man who filled a similar position for me \$3,000 a year. This young Chinaman gets but \$10 a month, his rice, and a place to sleep in. The hands in the store get no wages; only rice and a bunk. How could I live against such competition? I had either to remain in business there, and thereby lose all I had made, or to sell out at a good price and leave. This process is going on at all the ports in China. White men employed and taught the Chinese, and the Chinese drove them out. We could no more compete with them than we could overcome death and fate."

This is the one unvarying story everywhere. Let white men, in competition with Chinese, mark down wages and profits as they may, extend the hours of labor or reduce the food standard, as they may, the Chinese, without seeming effort or privation, can at once get below them and work them out.

The Chinese have been largely employed in the fruit-packing business in San Francisco. That has been one of the largest, most useful, and most profitable of our industries. They have heretofore figured in it only as employees, but last year they began to operate extensively on their own account, and at a time of greater depression than was ever before known in the business. There was such an over-supply of fruit that any one giving a large order could almost dictate the price. At such a crisis the Chinese entered the business, and they are now advancing rapidly in it. And they will continue to advance, for Chinese employers practice the co-operative system, and thus get much better work out of Chinese laborers than Americans possibly can. For the money they advance, Chinese employers charge two per cent. a month, and they command also high salaries for their services. After these fixed charges have been provided for, then co-operation comes in. Chinese masters have the mental keenness to know that a co-operative laborer is a laborer with heart in his work, and that the heart is the very best spur to diligent hands.

The Chinese have recently secured a foothold in Lower California, 60 miles below the California State line, on a grant 125 miles square. No use was made of this land till some speculators at San Diego, while floating everything on paper there, transferred it to a joint-stock company. The shares had only a nominal value until a very sharp Chinaman appeared. He and his Chinese associates demanded and received a little more than half of the shares, in order that the control should be in Chinese hands. All of the shares will finally be owned by them. The Chinese guarantee to build a canal 75 miles long, the water of which is to be used for placer gold-washing and for irrigation. But much more important than that is a twenty years' concession, already granted to a San Franciscan, of the sole right to fish in the waters of the Gulf of California. He has turned this right over to the Chinese. When the Chinese thus purchase territories, or get long leases of them, they pay but a trifle of money down. Payment of the great bulk of the purchase price is deferred until the amount can be taken out of the country, through profits from agriculture, mining, and fishing, made by the laborers, who will be imported from China. One of the parties interested in the scheme has gone to China to import 8,000 Chinese into that part of Mexico.

Neither Cuban and South American planters and mine-owners, nor manufacturers in San Francisco, will any longer grow wealthy by the importation of coolies; long-headed Chinese merchants and contractors will usurp their places, and will make the money themselves. For twenty years after the introduction of coolies, California manufacturers grew rich by employing Chinese labor.

Now the tables are turned. Chinese employ Chinese, and are beating white employers on every hand in the manufacture of cigars, boots, shoes, slippers, men's clothing, and men's and women's underwear. It may be set down as a rule, almost without exception, that no one can make anything out of the Chinaman except during his apprenticeship. He serves only to learn, that he may finally become master, in which position he will supplant his teachers, no matter how strongly they may be backed by capital and experience.

China is not yet a large manufacturer, but the signs in that direction are so promising that Prince Kung was lately reported to have said that fifty years hence China would manufacture for the world. The prejudice of the Chinese against machinery is fast being overcome. The fact is, China is coming out into the world. Her initial efforts in that direction have been eminently profitable to her, and very decidedly unprofitable to all who have employed her emigrating representatives. Let the Chinaman emigrate where he will, he never goes to stay away permanently from his native country. He sends or carries back to China all of his savings. The Chinese are, therefore, a fearful drain, in a monetary sense, upon any country to which they emigrate. The chief profits made from the Chinese sojourners here and elsewhere are due to the fact that, as the Chinaman never comes to stay, he does not buy land. Being a very filthy and undesirable tenant, he is always charged far more rent than a white man would have to pay for the same land or premises. He could avoid this by purchasing; but he will not do so, even when he is rich. White owners of the Chinese quarter in San Francisco receive from 9 to 12 per cent., net, from their property. Owners with white tenants receive only from 5 to 7 per cent. While the Chinese lessee pays from 9 to 12 per cent., net, to his landlord, he receives from 18 to 24 per cent. net, himself, by sub-letting. This he accomplishes by the most fearful over-crowding. In one four-story building, on a lot 34½ by 137½ feet in size, more than 200 Chinese are housed.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THERE is no American book so widely and constantly read in Europe as Benjamin Franklin's "Autobiography." It is far better known to the peasants of France and Germany and to the farmers and small tradesmen of the British Islands than it is to Philadelphians generally. One of the professors in our University makes it a practice to ask how many of his students have read it, and it is surprising to see how many have never heard of the existence of the classic work which describes life in old Philadelphia. When he was coming to America as a boy, he was charged to send back information as to several moot points raised by its perusal. One of these was the proper pronunciation of the name "Schuylkill." Another was as to what had become of the thousand pounds each Franklin left to the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, to be loaned out to "young married artificers" at five per cent. interest, to help them to start in business. Franklin calculated that it would accumulate to \$655,000 in each city by the end of a century. In Boston it now amounts to \$400,000; in Philadelphia only to one-fourth as much.

Franklin's heirs have just brought suit against our city to recover this sum. One of their allegations is that through the indifference of the legatee to the purpose of the bequest, it has not been fulfilled. This is probably true, as a comparison with Boston seems to show. But Boston is a different community from our own. Another ground for the suit is that the legacy was invalid from the first. English and Pennsylvania laws agree in a jealousy of "the dead hand." They allow charitable trusts in perpetuity, but limit others to twenty-one years after the testator's death. But the exaction of interest takes the Franklin bequest out of the list of charities. As the time has come when the principal can be devoted to other uses, Boston has been contemplating the expenditure of her \$400,000 in paying for a new park, and Philadelphia her \$100,000 on the erection or improvement of school buildings, etc. Both cities, therefore, will watch the result of the suit with lively interest.

WITH every reopening of the Union Theological Seminary in New York there is a revival of the discussion of Professor Briggs's adequacy as a representative of Presbyterian orthodoxy, and the propriety of his continuing to fill a chair in this "school of the prophets." It is remarkable that the chief sponsor for the criticisms on Prof. Briggs is a doctor of divinity whose own theology is decidedly so "off color" that he would have been subjected long ago to a prosecution for heresy, if there had not been a growth of distaste for that kind of thing. And while Prof. Briggs's alleged heresies concern only the outlying bulwarks of the doctrinal system, those of Dr. Crosby touch the great doctrines of the creed common to all the Orthodox Churches. It is a bad case of throwing stones out of a glass house.

Dr. Briggs never has shunned a judicial examination into his doctrinal soundness. When the graduates of the Seminary have been brought up for examination before licensure, and have been roughly handled with regard to their agreement with him as to the nature of Inspiration and the authorship of the Pentateuch, and similar questions, he has begged their persecutors to take hold of him instead of these more sensitive victims. But his challenge always has been declined.

It is not easy to place one's finger upon the precise excellences which make the performances of the Daly Company so delightful. We shall hardly find these excellences in the plays, which are nearly all flimsy adaptations of German farces; and though a strained courtesy terms them comedies, it must be confessed that the leading situations are not such as appeal to an English or American sense of humor. The motives are light, the meanings ephemeral, and the climaxes usually trivial. And yet despite all this, the public never wearies of Daly's performances. People go night after night, and though they come away each time without a single new idea, they bear an impression of having been charmingly entertained,—which is exactly what they paid their money for. Mr. Daly, it would seem, has thoroughly apprehended the fact that theatre-goers, as a rule, want the minimum of dialogue with the maximum of action, and that they prefer an ounce of contemporaneous interest to a pound of poetic justice.

COMING from the Daly plays to the Daly players we are constrained to confess that we do not discover any real greatness, though there is abundance of tact and grace and of that thorough acquaintance with the manners of well-bred society which places the companies on the two sides of the foot-lights immediately *en rapport*. The audiences which the Daly Company attract are principally made up of people whose natural environment is the atmosphere of the drawing-room, and who are consequently at home from the rise of the curtain. To this advantage is to be added a drill and an artistic ensemble unequalled except by Mr. Irving's Lyceum actors.

There is nothing new to be said about the performances this week except that Miss Rehan seems to have acquired a trifle more repose and that Miss Adelaide Prince fully fills the place of Miss Virginia Dreher, whom she succeeds.

MR. GEORGE HERBERT PALMER's article on "Hexameters and Rhythmic Prose," in the October number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is suggestive by reason not only of its originality of idea concerning the inadaptability of English hexameter to the translation of Homer, but of its apparent adhesion to a theory which has been held in derision among us as a thing quite without the pale of critical canons. Mr. Palmer will have a very respectable following in the belief that the prevalent movement in English speech being iambic while the movement of the hexameter is largely dactylic, the hexameter, as we must write it, is ill-suited to Homer. But he must look out for the hurling of an anathema when he asks: "May we not abandon rhyme and stanza just as the hexameter abandons them. . . . May we not employ a structure capable of the longest and shortest flights . . . still retaining the rhythmic beat? In doing so we arrive at an iambic recitative or free unmeasured rhythm, whose cadences wait upon the pauses of the thought rather than upon those of any pre-arranged system." Mr. Palmer may not be prepared to accept the brand of literary heterodoxy, but what he here preaches has been practiced for the past thirty years by a certain American writer, to whom the name of poet has often been denied because he broke through the bounds of English meter which he found too narrow for his utterance. In this vicinage it is doubtless unnecessary to name him.

A NEW religious (or irreligious) variety is furnished by the Jewish Anarchists, who have cast off all religious beliefs, but are so closely associated with their former coreligionists as to consider it worth while to pour contempt and ridicule upon the beliefs and the practices they no longer retain. The party has organizations in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and is strong enough to maintain its own weekly newspapers. It seems to have selected the solemn fast of Yom Kippur, or day of Atonement, as the opportunity for turning Jewish traditions into ridicule. On that day all the orthodox Jewish community is gathered into the synagogues from morning to night, and abstinence from food is *de rigueur*. The Anarchists respond with a public feast in which close reference is had to the Jewish observance of the day, and efforts are made to seduce the weak in faith into the atheism of the party. Naturally this line of procedure has aroused the Jews of these cities from the easy toleration which has been their attitude toward nearly all kinds of religious aberration. Probably it will enable

them to sympathize more warmly with some of their Christian neighbors when these show impatience with coarse blasphemy of received beliefs.

In Brooklyn Mayor Chapin, by a stretch of his authority, forbade the holding of the offensive festival. It was a step which public opinion will condone, being not unlike that taken by the New York City Government when it forbade the performance of Mr. Abbey's "Passion Play." There is a margin of discretion which must be assigned to the executive heads of great cities, and which the law cannot define; and that discretion is never better exercised than in repressing what is intentionally offensive to the deepest convictions of even a part of the community. In this case the proposed performances were really offensive to all, although aimed especially at the Jews.

PHILADELPHIA and not Brooklyn is the "City of Churches." New York and Brooklyn together have only 760 churches for a population of 2,419,000 people. Philadelphia has 579 churches, besides 31 denominational and 11 undenominational missions for a population of 1,050,000. This enumeration does not include 18 Jewish synagogues, one Mormon church, and four Spiritualist "associations."

The leading bodies are the Methodists, with 120 churches and 5 missions; the Presbyterians, with 117 churches and 5 missions; the Episcopalians, with 96 churches and 9 missions; the Roman Catholics, with 56 churches; the Baptists, with 74 churches and 8 missions; the Lutherans, with 37 churches and 4 missions; the Friends with 17 meetings, and the Reformed with the same number of churches. No other body has over ten, and the Bible-Christians, the Church of God (Winnebrennians), and the Catholic Apostolic Church (Irvingites) have each but one. This list, taken from the *Ledger Almanac* is not absolutely complete, though it has been made with care, and is very accurate even in details. The Christadelphians are not included, and probably some other small sects—"Overcomers," "Sons of the Apocalypse," and the like.

MUCH honest fun may be derived from the reports of M. de Coubertin, the gentleman sent here by the French authorities to examine our systems of physical training and college athletics, with a view to their introduction into French educational establishments. To say that M. de Coubertin was astonished is but faintly to indicate the nature of his impressions. His first experience was in connection with a game of football at Princeton, the net result upon his mind being similar to that produced by a cyclone or a moderate earthquake. A French duel with pistols at twenty paces seemed to him as nothing to it. The rowing-tank at Yale inspired him with admiration and he has much kindly comment upon our gymnasium exercise. He deprecates the supreme importance of the inter-collegiate "teams," and vigorously condemns Dr. Sargent's system of anthropometry as narrow in its theory, and as proving nothing outside of individual cases.

REVIEWS.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH From the Planting of the Colonies to the End of the Civil War. By S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. Pp. xiv. and 392. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

AMERICAN EPISCOPACY. Pp. 37. Same author and publisher.

DR. MCCONNELL has rendered his Church an eminent service in furnishing it with a really popular and readable history of itself. The service is not less in that it is the work of a churchman at once enthusiastic for what he regards the mission of his own communion, and anxious to deal fairly with all the various forms of religious life which constitute our American Christendom. Himself not a member of his present communion by birth or training, but as the result of the convictions of his mature manhood, he has at once the zeal of the convert and the experience of the outsider to control him. And these two elements exist in fair balance throughout the book. We may call in question his theory of the Church, and we may challenge many of his statements of detail. But it is impossible to deny that apart from the fervor with which he presses his own view of things, he has shown himself anxious to do full justice to those from whom he dissents most freely. We think that here and there a phrase might have been changed without any sacrifice of either principle or vividness. The term "Dissenter" is distinctly offensive to Americans of other communions than his own, and should not have been employed. It has nothing to do with American conditions, and it recalls invidious legal distinctions of the old world.

Throughout the book the course of American history is treated as the frame-work of the history of the Episcopal Church. So far from withdrawing from contact with the manifold streams

of spiritual tendency which have watered our religious life, it is sought to bring them into the closest juxtaposition. Dr. McConnell is critical of the revival of ecclesiasticism which has resulted from the Oxford movement, in that "it segregated the church catholic from the common moral life of humanity." Those words are characteristic of the book. Even what many readers will regard as its exclusiveness has this note of a search for unity with his brethren on what he thinks a lasting basis.

The history of the Episcopal Church is a large part of the story of our colonial period. Down to the period of the Revolution it was the Church of the majority of Americans; and while large portions of the country were either hostile or indifferent to its claims, it was encroaching everywhere upon hostile communions, had gained distinctly in fervor and energy through its acquisitions from the Puritanism of America, and enjoyed the favor of the home Government,—especially of the young King, who may be described as the first Englishman and the first Churchman of his line. But this last advantage was more than balanced by the fears it excited in the minds of patriotic Americans. With a king as warmly friendly to this communion as George III., and as capable of managing Parliament as he had shown himself, it was believed that before that generation had passed away the whole prelatial system of England would be transferred to the new world, with its bishops' courts and their oppressive jurisdictions, its compulsory tithes, and its ecclesiastical lordships.

From almost the beginning the government of the Church had been entrusted nominally to the Bishop of London, who in later days had been accustomed to delegate a part of his responsibility to commissaries for different colonies. Three times arrangements had been made for the appointment of a bishop for the colonies, and three times the plan had been frustrated. Now for the fourth time it was asked by the American clergy that they be relieved from the burden of visiting London for ordination, and that their people be enabled to obtain confirmation without a sea-voyage often lasting for months. The outcry of opposition, however, was not confined to Christians of other communions; in Virginia a large part of the members of the Episcopal Church opposed its being made Episcopal more than in name. It was in vain that the supporters of the plan urged that they wanted no prelacy with its objectionable adjuncts; they could give no guarantees that the British Government would not use the episcopate as the thin end of the wedge for the overthrow of the religious liberties of the country. Not only was there such an outcry as deterred the home Government from taking action, but the prospect of it was one of the forces which precipitated the collision with the mother country.

Substantially the War of Independence enlisted on the British side the body of those who remained loyal to the Church, while the other Churches, with the exception of the Methodists, and the several "Peace Sects," mostly in Pennsylvania, were actively patriotic. When the British troops entered a town they invariably desecrated the churches of other names than this; and in many cases the patriotic troops returned the compliment in their treatment of the Episcopal Churches. Of course there were patriots among the Episcopalians, especially in Virginia and Pennsylvania; but the preponderance was on the royal side. As a consequence the Episcopal Church, which went into the Revolution the strongest in America, came out of it greatly weakened.

Another force which for a time worked to weaken the Church was the prevalence of Methodism in the religious life and thought of the country. By this is not meant the strength of the Methodist body itself, so much as the general acceptance of the theory of conscious conversion as the warrant of the genuineness of Christian character. It is true that there arose in the Episcopal Church an Evangelical party, which substantially accepted the Methodist theory, and that this was long the controlling influence in its communion. But there was a felt incongruity between the party and the Church, between revivalism and the Prayer Book. The one must be sacrificed to the other in the long run, and each was weakened through its association with the other. Albert Barnes's tractate on "The Position of the Evangelical Party" was quite true in this respect.

It was the Oxford movement which turned the scale the other way, and opened a new career to the Episcopal Church in America. The influence of that movement was as pervasive as that of Methodism had been. It awakened interest in what had been tabooed as in no sense essential, and hardly even important. It showed that faith could be earnest and active without being purely individualistic. It created a popular presumption in favor of much that had lain under the ban as an un-American. Its effects were seen in all the religious parties in a closer attendance to the beautiful, in a fresh interest in religious art and poetry, in a livelier interest in the historical side of Christianity, and a disposition to elevate the great historic facts of the Creeds above theological refinements and personal emotions. While up to 1830 the intellectual drift of America had been away from the Episco-

pal Church, its worship and its practice, since that date it has been distinctly in the other direction. That it is the Aaron's rod, which is to swallow up all the others, we see no reason to suppose. But it certainly is going to become a much more important element of our religious life with each coming generation.

Our author seems to us to have the least power of sympathy with the mystical elements in our very miscellaneous religious life. Thus his account of the rise of Quakerism is an unintentional distortion of the facts. The first stages of its history were by no means the scene of religious disorder and fanaticism he depicts, nor are the antecedents of Fox's movement to be sought among the Anabaptists, the Fifth-Monarchy Men, and the like. To all these Quaker principles stood in sharp antagonism, while Fox undoubtedly was influenced by the profound ideas of Jakob Böhme which at that time were making their way into England. Similarly Dr. McConnell fails to find the right clue to the religious condition of the Pennsylvania Germans, which is as interesting and instructive as any chapter of our Church history, even although it has not contributed many to the Episcopal Church. And in what is said of the Presbyterians there should have been some recognition of their eminent services in promoting the education of the people, and especially of the ministry.

T.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF TENNESSEE AND THE ADJACENT STATES, and the State of Aboriginal Society in the Scale of Civilization Represented by Them. By GATES P. THRUSTON, Corresponding Secretary of the Tennessee Society. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1890.

General Thruston doubtless intended at the outset to have his book cover quite all the ground which the title includes, but it cannot be said that he has carried out this plan. There is a feeling of "incompleteness" that takes hold of the reader and mars the pleasure of reading what the author has to say of Tennessee in pre-historic times; but no one who is curious in such matters but will be thankful that the author has brought together in such excellent form what others and himself have done in archaeological research.

Attention had frequently been drawn, years ago, to the great variety and wonderful perfection of Indian handiwork found on the surfaces of fields, and sensational reports of cemeteries wherein only a pygmy race was interred appeared from time to time in the newspapers. It was, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction that Prof. Joseph Jones's "Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee" was received by archaeologists, some fourteen years ago; and following this, in less than a year, Putnam's "Archæological Explorations in Tennessee." From these abundant knowledge was obtained, and yet here, too, the same "incompleteness" takes possession. It was a great mistake for either of these authors to hurry away and leave unsolved the one great problem of American archæology: was there but one people, or two or three distinct races or "stocks," as Prof. Putnam prefers to call them? We are assured by the author mentioned that there were a long-headed and a short-headed people, and to the latter is ascribed that advance in art and culture as indicated by it, which appears in the "mound region" which includes Tennessee. Gen. Thruston holds to this view, and states: "It would be impossible to gather a collection of antiquities of such varied and advanced types . . . within the limits of the United States, outside of the territory occupied by the mound-building tribes. They present unmistakable evidences of a state of society above the social condition of the pre-historic tribes of Canada and the Northeastern States, including New York and Pennsylvania—Virginia also." This may be true, but is open to question if based, as it appears to be, upon Abbott's "Primitive Industry." That volume does not illustrate the best archæological specimens of that general section. Since its publication—in 1881—a vast deal of material has been collected, which indicates far greater skill in workmanship. Still, a difference does exist, but it is one of design rather than execution: and probably the greater merit of design is an excellent basis for our author's conclusions. This is shown by the pottery; and advanced ceramic art doubtless led to greater skill in flint chipping. Call these southern tribes "Indians," or what you will, they were different in many ways, if their handiwork is a trustworthy guide to such conclusions.

Very naturally, Gen. Thruston looks toward Mexico and the intervening regions of Arizona and New Mexico for the nearest relatives of the Tennessean tribes, and not without reason; but as yet we have not sufficient data to warrant positive statements; still, as material is accumulated, and mounds, earth-works, and stone-graves are properly examined, the stronger grows the conviction with all unprejudiced students that the term "mound builder" has a different meaning from "Indian." It is true that Indians, even in historic times, built mounds, but this does not prove that all mounds and other earth-works were erected by

them. If Prof. Putnam's exhaustive examination of the remarkable "Turner group" in Ohio does not prove this, it is almost useless to attempt the solving of the problem of how and when America was peopled.

So elaborately is Gen. Thruston's volume illustrated, and so pleasantly written is every chapter, that to take up this book, is to realize that a royal road to learning is not a myth. As a treatise on the archaeology of a comparatively limited portion of the continent, it is the best work extant. A.

THE WORLD AND THE MAN. By Hugh Miller Thompson. (The Baldwin Lectures for 1890.) Pp. 258. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

Dr. Thompson, now the bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Mississippi, has been honored with appointments to lecture on all three of the Lecture Foundations which have been established in his communion. His Bedell Lectures for 1885 had for their subject "The World and the Logos;" his Bishop Paddock Lectures for 1888 were on "The World and the Kingdom;" and now his Baldwin Lectures continue the discussion.

Through a large part of his career our author was an editor, and carried into the quiet sphere of the religious newspaper the lively style of the daily press. He was the least conventional of editors, and he is the least conventional of bishops. Now even an editor of a Church newspaper may dispense with convention without much fault being found; but an unconventional bishop, with a *penchant* for slashing statements often of a humorous tone, is something of an anomaly. And the Bishop has laid no restraint upon himself in these lectures; he talks much in the style he made familiar to the readers of the *Living Church* and the *Church Journal*, and he lays about him in a style which the age will set down as much too iconoclastic for a bishop. At times he reminds one of Bishop Warburton, although neither so great a man nor so badly cracked; and Warburton kept his worst and most unepiscopal sayings for his correspondence. It is only in some of the Notes to his preposterous book "The Divine Legation of Moses" that he lets himself loose and talks as he thinks.

Right in his Preface Dr. Thompson notifies his readers that—

"In a great deal which calls itself 'The Evangelical Scheme of Salvation' it will be seen he does not believe. Indeed it is, as commonly presented, supremely offensive to him, in its mean, sordid, and cowardly desire to get its poor little beggarly soul what it calls 'saved.' To him His Lord's mission appears to have been to teach and help men to make their souls *worth saving*. He does not think the Gospel a contrivance for dodging Hell. He is very sure that if a man deserves Hell, Hell is the best place for him, and, in any case he will go there by the merciful ordering of a merciful God! And all the world will return thanks!"

There is a local flavor of Mississippi in this bit:

"He believes in his own Race as the highest development of Man yet on earth, and as bound, therefore, to rule, order, control, and direct, most kindly but most firmly, all peoples not so developed with which it comes into contact. The big brother ought to help and direct the little brother,—sometimes, perhaps, to box the little fellow's ears! Who knows? He does not believe in the Gallic, infidel, unscientific lie which Thomas Jefferson put, like a fly in amber, into the 'Declaration of Independence.'"

The burden of the book is a contrast between what its author regards as the lessons of the story of Christ's Temptation and the current opinions on all kinds of social questions. There are some felicitous suggestions, mingled with much that is worse than questionable as regards either its truth or its good taste.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A NEW book by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton is announced to be published by N. D. C. Hodges, New York. The title is "Races and Peoples," and it is a review of the whole domain of ethnography.

"The World's Desire," by Andrew Lang and H. Rider Haggard, will be published in London this month. (Longmans.)

A work on Socialism by Prof. Richard T. Ely is in preparation for T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Thomas Whittaker publishes directly "The Makers of Modern English, a Hand-book to the greater Poets of the Century," by William J. Dawson.

Macmillan & Co. will publish "The Book of the Forty-five Mornings," by Rudyard Kipling, who, in a letter addressed to them, denies having given authority to any other house in this country to issue the work, or that he has received any royalties from John W. Lovell & Co., who announce "a special arrangement" with the author for an edition of their own.

William Morris and F. S. Ellis are editing, and Bernard Quaritch will publish, an exact reprint of "The Golden Legend," as set forth by Caxton.

The four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the invention of printing has been celebrated by jubilee festivals in several cities of

Germany. In Cologne the opportunity afforded by this celebration was made use of to hold an exhibition of everything connected with the art and mystery of printing. It is strange enough that of the fourteen classes into which the exhibits were divided the fourth, that of book printing and lithography, was the most poorly represented.

F. H. Revell announces an "authorized" and entirely new edition of Matthew Henry's "Commentary," in six volumes.

Henry Holt & Co. will issue at once a work by H. O. Williams entitled "Our Dictionaries and other English Language Topics." The first section of the title refers to a history of the growth of English and American Dictionaries, which will be supplemented by a discussion on the use of words.

Ginn & Co. have in press the second part of Tarbell's "Lessons in Language."

Marshal MacMahon has now completed his memoirs, on which he has been engaged almost ever since his resignation of the Presidency of the Republic, in 1879. The Marshal relates the whole history of the attempted fusion between the Orleanists and the Legitimists, and has even committed to print some curious revelations about the period of French history which succeeded the downfall of the Empire. Unfortunately, the author of these interesting memoirs adheres to his original resolution of not publishing them for general information. The edition will be very limited.

The biography of Lord Houghton, by T. Wemyss Reid, is among the announcements of Cassell & Co.

The proposal of the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke to purchase Dove Cottage as a memorial to Wordsworth, has met with gratifying success. Of the total sum of £1,000 required, about £660 has already been subscribed.

Towards the end of October Messrs. A. & C. Black will commence the publication of a new edition of the Waverley Novels. Every care is being taken to render the text as it came from the author's pen.

The late Miss Alice Havers (Mrs. Morgan) was, it seems, the artist who designed the very successful large illustrations for Mrs. Burnett's "Little Saint Elizabeth." They were put forth at the time anonymously.

An important announcement is that of Julius Bien & Co. of New York, that they have nearly ready an "Atlas of the Metropolitan District," comprising the environs of New York within a radius of fifty miles. The maps will be engraved on copper and printed in color, and "will give on a large scale all the details of the topography, hydrography, and economic features" of the area in question, with population according to the new census. For the New Jersey side the material was already available in the State survey; for the rest, special surveys were necessary.

Funk & Wagnalls announce Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem "The Light of the World," to be published in America before its appearance in London.

Griffith & Farran are bringing out in London, in three volumes, Mr. Bigelow's Biography of Franklin.

"An Introduction to the Study of Mammals" is the title of an important new work upon which Prof. Flower and Mr. J. Lydekker, two well-known English biologists, are engaged.

Chatto & Windus, London, and John W. Lovell & Co., New York, have in press and will simultaneously publish, Moncure D. Conway's monograph, "George Washington's Rules of Civility Traced to their Sources and Restored."

The London *Athenæum* says that Marie Corelli will be ready immediately with "a new novel on a subject never before treated in fiction."

Mr. A. J. Mounteney Jephson's book, "Emin Pasha and the Rebellion at the Equator," will be published on the 15th inst., simultaneously in England, America, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and Holland. Mr. Stanley has not only written an introductory letter to the work; but it has had the advantage of his revision and coöperation throughout.

Prof. Francis William Newman is engaged in writing a work on the early years of his brother, the late Cardinal Newman.

A forthcoming volume in "The Book Lover's Library" will be "Studies in Jocular Literature," by W. C. Hazlitt.

The "Adventures of Thomas Pellew of Penryn, Mariner," will form the next volume of the "Adventure Series." It describes the author's captivity for a period of three and twenty years among the Moors, and Dr. Robert Brown has written an introduction for it.

Certain American and English friends and admirers of Theodore Parker have raised a fund for placing a more suitable memorial over his grave at Florence. W. W. Story has designed the memorial, which includes a portrait bust.

A new publishing house, to be known as Messrs. James R. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co., will soon be established in London. Mr. Osgood, for four years past has been the special representative of Messrs. Harper & Bros. in London. Mr. Clarence W. McIlvaine, who joined him there this summer, has served an apprenticeship in the Franklin Square house. He is a gentleman of cultivated literary tastes. The new firm will hereafter represent the Harpers in England, where they have been represented for nearly half a century by Sampson Low & Co. The latter house will still retain the London agency of *Harper's Young People*.

Fisher Unwin, London, will publish this month a "Life of Nelson," by G. Lathom Browne. This might seem a needless thing after Mr. Clark Russell's recent "Life," but Mr. Brown is said to have had access to important family documents.

The Century Company is about to begin issuing in ten volumes the "Life of Lincoln," by Messrs. Hay and Nicolay, but by subscription only. To the regular trade will be offered the "Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson," also partly known to the public through the pages of the *Century Magazine*.

The *Publishers' Weekly* for Sept. 20 is the Fall Announcement Number, and it gives a gratifying idea of the activity of American publishing. There are not as many juveniles and gift books promised as in some other years, but there is a perceptible increase in special and general works on live topics.

Prof. A. S. Hardy has returned from Japan, where he went to collect material for a biography of Joseph Neesima, founder of Neesima College.

Messrs. Longmans are to publish shortly a volume by the late Dr. Edersheim, being a collection of aphorisms and criticisms.

C. H. Sergel & Co. announce a new book by Count Tolstoi, called "Toil." It is, rather, the result of a collaboration, the eccentric novelist having associated himself for this purpose with an obscure and unlettered peasant named Timothee Bondareff.

French papers report a curious literary "find" in an out-of-the-way Departmental library. It is a "Professio of the Abbe Prevost," who was alternately priest and soldier, and the author of the famous novel "Manon Lescaut."

The Dutch Booksellers' Association will, in 1892, celebrate the seventy-fifth year of their existence by holding an exhibition of books, printing, lithography, binding, and other appurtenances of the trade. Foreign exhibitors will be invited to contribute.

Queen Victoria's new book, which has been referred to on various occasions in the last year, is now on the eve of publication. It consists of letters written by her husband, the Prince Consort, to the late Emperor William and to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. It is understood that a good deal of editing has been required, as the letters were of a very confidential character.

SCIENCE.

DRAGON FLIES VS. MOSQUITOES. Can the Mosquito Pest be Mitigated? By Working Entomologists. With an Introduction by Robert H. Lamborn, Ph. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE above volume contains the three essays which were successful in the competition for the prizes offered last July by Dr. Robert H. Lamborn of New York. These prizes were offered for the best study in the life histories of the mosquito, house-fly, and dragon-fly, with a view to a determination of the practicability of decreasing the numbers of the first two by artificial propagation of the last. The prizes were awarded by Dr. McCook, Vice-President of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and of the American Entomological Society, and Dr. Newberry, Professor of Geology at Columbia College. Mrs. C. B. Aaron of Philadelphia, was named the successful competitor for first place, and Messrs. A. C. Weeks and Wm. Beutenmüller, both of New York, were awarded the second and third prizes for equal division between them. The essays are accompanied by plates and an index, and there is a well-written introduction by Dr. Lamborn.

Among all our insects, the mosquito is distinguished by the cosmopolitan character of its distribution, and, we may add, by its cosmopolitan unpopularity. It is found in Labrador and in Brazil, and flourishes with equal wealth of numbers and objectionable habits, along the sea-coasts and in the interior, the world over. While the summer visitor on the New Jersey beach worries with it, the adventurous traveler in the wilds of Alaska is devoured by it. Any proposal of means for its full or partial extermination is therefore of interest to everybody.

In view of the facts as to the great area covered by the insect, its great antiquity, and its methods of reproduction, its extermination seems out of the question. The plans for the mitigation of the evil offer more encouragement. As Dr. McCook points out, in an article here included from the *North American Review*,

success in limiting the number of mosquitoes pivots upon two points: hostile environment and natural enemies. In the direction of the first, the essayists make what are undoubtedly the most practical proposals of methods for relief,—namely, the draining of swamps, the creation of water-currents in marshy lands, the use of petroleum, the employment of lantern-traps, the improvement of methods of exclusion from dwellings, etc. The success which has been attained in the artificial propagation of fishes and silk-worms; of bees in Australia to ensure the fertilization of the red clover; the success of Dr. C. V. Riley, in saving the orange groves of California from the attacks of the fluted scale by the colonization of an Australian *Vedalia*; and, we may add, the too obvious success of the English sparrow experiment,—have led Dr. Lamborn to believe that a material reduction in the number of mosquitoes might be effected by the propagation of dragon-flies, or "Darning-Needles" (*Odanata*), which are known to feed voraciously upon the *Culicidae*.

We have not space for a fuller analysis of this rather unusual book, and can only state that the unanimous conclusion of the essayists is that the plan is not feasible. Mrs. Aaron finds that the dragon-fly is not the natural enemy of the *Culex* (mosquito) nor of the *Muscidae* (flies). Mr. Weeks believes the difficulty of artificial rearing a formidable one, and calls attention to the fact that the dragon-fly is extremely sensitive to changes of heat and cold, while the mosquito is abroad during all but the lowest extremes of summer temperatures. Mr. Beutenmüller argues that the wild and unsubdued nature of the dragon-fly would prevent its employment in cities or houses, there to devour the mosquitoes and flies, and that such a change from its usual aerial and sunny existence would tend to diminish its natural voracity. The dragon-fly is, moreover, he adds, a diurnal insect, while the habits of the mosquito are notoriously nocturnal.

While the artificial propagation of the dragon-fly as a wholesale destroyer of the mosquito does not seem practicable, it is worth while to call attention both to the recommendations made above under "hostile environment," and to the fact that there are numerous other destroyers of mosquitoes and house-flies whose services should be recognized. Dr. McCook laments the existence of the baseless prejudice against spiders in temperate countries, and emphasizes the well-known fact that the number of insects of all sorts and sizes destroyed by spiders simply passes calculation. The preservation of the comparatively few insectivorous birds which are now left to us in this country is rightly given by Mr. Weeks as an important factor in the problem. A small sun-fish placed by Mrs. Aaron in a tank of water filled with mosquito larvae, had soon to be removed, as he reduced their ranks too rapidly. It would seem, therefore, that the useless destruction of any of these animals is the removal of one check to the increase of the mosquito pest.

The essays here given are all full of a variety of interesting matter in regard to the histories of the mosquito and house-fly, histories which are somewhat obscure and not widely known. The placing of this information in popular form is not the least of the services rendered by Dr. Lamborn in proposing and promoting this investigation.

CURRENT EXCERPTS.

THE NATIONALISTS' IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

Edward Bellamy, in The Forum.

STATED in general terms, the policy proposed by Nationalists is the successive nationalizing or municipalizing of public services and branches of industry, and the simultaneous organization of the employees upon a basis of guaranteed rights, as branches of the civil service of the country; this process being continued until the entire transformation shall have been effected.

I think I am safe in saying that all Nationalists agree that the first business to be nationalized should be the telegraph and telephone services.

Another extension of the present post-office business which is advocated by Nationalists, as necessary to bring it up to the degree of efficiency attained in other countries, relates to the establishment of a parcel-express service.

As to the method of nationalizing railroads, various opinions may be held. At present, my own is that the purchase of the roads outright would be uncalled for and unwise, and that the best course would be the assumption of a permanent government control of the system. The present security holders would continue to receive such reasonable dividends, in a just valuation of the plants, as might be earned.

Fourthly, Nationalists propose immediate legislation looking toward governmental control of the coal mines of the country. If the corporate control of railroads amounts to a system for enabling private persons to tax the commerce of the country for their private profit, corporate control of the coal mines is in effect a system for enabling private persons to tax the manufactures of the country for their private profit.

Fifthly, Nationalists everywhere are agitating in favor of the assumption and conduct by municipalities of local public services, such as transit, lighting, heating, and the water supply, which are now rendered by corporations; and they vehemently oppose the granting of any further franchises for such purposes.

Nationalists advocate laws in every State making obligatory the education of children during the whole school year, up to seventeen years, forbid-

ding their employment during the school year, and providing for the requisite assistance, from public funds, of children whose parents are unable to support them during school attendance. It is held by Nationalists that the fact that a child's parents are poor, or even thriftless, is no sufficient reason for condemning the child to the life-long serfdom of ignorance, and that it is the duty of the State to see that children are not so condemned.

MR. HOWELLS'S LATEST ESTIMATE OF TOLSTOI.

Wm. D. Howells, in Harper's Magazine.

RUSKIN observed long ago that the best people he had ever seen knew nothing and cared nothing about art; and Tolstoi noticed among the *literati* of St. Petersburg that those who had the true theory of fiction were no better men than those who had the false theory. This was one of the things, in fact, that made him despair of all forms of æsthetic cultivation as a means of grace. The moral superiority of good art of any kind is in its truth, but we can have truth without any art whatever. It is well to keep both of these points in mind, the one that we may be good artists, and the other that we may be modest about it. There is danger to man, who is first of all a moral being, in setting up merely an æsthetic standard of excellence, and endeavoring for that, or in making the good of life consist of æsthetic enjoyment, which is really only one remove from sensual enjoyment. It is doubtless his keen perception of this that makes Tolstoi say those bitter things about music, or the worship of music, in "The Kreutzer Sonata." We suppose we must accept, the sayings in that powerful book as Tolstoi's personal opinions, and not as the frenzied expressions of the murderer in whose mouth the story is dramatized, since Tolstoi owns them his in the deplorable reply he has made to the censors of his story. It is doubly a pity he made any such reply, because it detracts from the impressiveness of the tale, and because it dwarfs a great and good man for the moment to the measure of a fanatic. It does not, indeed, undo the truth of much that is said in the book: it does not undo the good for which the name of Tolstoi has come to stand with all who have hearkened to his counsel; but it does hurt both, and it puts a weapon in the hands of those who hate him. When a man like Poschdanieff, who has lived in the vice that the world permits men, marries and finds himself disappointed in marriage to the extreme of jealousy and murder, every one who looks into his heart, and finds there an actual or a potential Poschdanieff, must feel the inexorable truth of the story. Such a man, the natural product of our falsely principled civilization, could find nothing but misery in marriage; every one sees that, feels that. But when presently the author of the story comes and tells us that marriage itself is sin, and not merely the pollution in which the Poschdanieff nature steeped marriage, one must listen reverently, because it is Tolstoi who speaks, but one must shake one's head. Tolstoi alleges the celibacy of Christ for the supreme example to all Christians; but if Christ discountenanced marriage, why was he present at the wedding feast of Cana? If we were to recommend either the novel, or the author's gloss of it, the truth it could teach, it must be the novel. For that is true to Poschdanieff, and the other seems to us untrue to Tolstoi; the one is evil crazed, and the other is good gone wild.

WOMEN AS LITERARY SPECIALISTS.

Helen Gray Cone, in The Century.

THE irresponsible feminine free lance, with her gay dash at all subjects, and her alliterative pen-name dancing in every *mêlée* like a brilliant pennon, has gone over into the more appropriate field of journalism. The calmly adequate literary matron of all work is an admirable type of the past, no longer developed by the new conditions. The articles of the late Lucy M. Mitchell on sculpture, and of Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer on art and architecture; the historical work of Martha J. Lamb and of the lamented Mary L. Booth, the latter also an indefatigable translator; the studies of Helen Campbell in social science; the translations of Harriet Waters Preston—these few examples are typical of the determination and concentration of woman's work at the present day. We notice in each new issue of a magazine the well-known specialists. Miss Thomas has given herself to the interpretation of nature, in prose as in verse; "Olive Thorne" Miller to the loving study of bird life. Mrs. Jackson, the most versatile of later writers, possessed the rare combination of versatility and thoroughness in such measure that we might almost copy Hartley Coleridge's saying of Harriet Martineau, and call her a specialist about everything; but her name will be associated with the earnest presentation of the wrongs of the Indian, as that of Emma Lazarus with the impassioned defense of the rights of the Jew.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- FROM THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN TO THE VOLGA. By Francis C. Sessions. Illustrated by E. W. Deming. Pp. 167. \$— New York: Welch, Fracker Co.
- FROM YELLOWSTONE PARK TO ALASKA. By Francis C. Sessions. Illustrated by C. H. Warren. Pp. 186. \$— New York: Welch, Fracker Co.
- ONE OF "BERRIAN'S" NOVELS. By Mrs. C. H. Stone. Pp. 210. \$— New York: Welch, Fracker Co.
- FAMOUS EUROPEAN ARTISTS. By Sarah K. Bolton. Pp. 423. \$— New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- A COMPENDIOUS FRENCH GRAMMAR. In Two Independent Parts. (Introductory and Advanced.) By A. H. Jalmar Edgren, Ph. D. Pp. 293. \$1.20. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- THE ROBBER COUNT. A Story of the Hartz Country. By Julius Wolff. Translated from the Twenty-third German Edition, by W. Henry Winslow and Elizabeth R. Winslow. Pp. 326. \$— New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- STUDIES IN LETTERS AND LIFE. By George Edward Woodberry. Pp. 296. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE LUTHERAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND DURING THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII. AND EDWARD VI., AND ITS LITERARY MOVEMENTS. By Henry Eyster Jacobs, D. D. Pp. 390. \$2.00. Philadelphia: G. W. Frederick.

HENRIK IBSEN. 1828-1888. A Critical Biography. By Henrik Jæger. From the Norwegian. By William Morton Payne. Pp. 275. \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

ASCUTNEY STREET. A Neighborhood Story. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Pp. 259. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PIERO DA CASTIGLIONE. By Stuart Sterne. Pp. 121. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, During the First Administration of James Madison. By Henry Adams. Two Volumes. Pp. 428, 488. \$4.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

DRIFT.

IN view of the visit of the European iron and steel makers, Mr. Edward Atkinson's article in the *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, on the iron and steel interests of the world, is timely, and—of course—interesting. It occupies ten pages in the *Record*, and is stated to be the result of several months' study of the subject, and of the most elaborate investigation.

Starting out with the statement that "since the foundation of modern industry and of commerce is based upon the non-precious metals, and more than any other upon iron, it becomes of national importance to determine the future conditions of the production of this imperial metal," Mr. Atkinson shows that this country is the greatest consumer of iron and steel in the world. Owing to the nearness of the ores and coal in parts of this country, as against the long haul or transportation of ores from Spain and Africa to Great Britain, the increased depth and heat of the coal mines of England, he believes that iron and steel will be made in this country at as low a cost as in England, notwithstanding the higher wages in the United States. Mr. Atkinson believes that the world's consumption of iron and steel, which is now increasing so rapidly, will, for the next ten years, fully tax the productive powers of this and all other iron making countries to keep up with it, and hence that while there may be fluctuations, prices on the whole must steadily tend upwards throughout the world. Basing his estimates on careful calculations made by himself, by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and others, he holds that the present world's production of 28,000,000 net tons of pig iron, of which the United States will make during 1890 about 10,000,000 tons, must within the ten years, or in 1900, be increased to not less than 44,000,000 tons, even at the lowest possible scale of increase based on the growth that has continued from 1856 up to the present, while the rate of increase of late years, during which the demand for iron has so broadened, would show that the world will need and must have not less than 56,000,000 tons in 1910. These calculations are based on the normal rate of growth for the last 50 years, and do not take into consideration the possibility, and, in fact, the almost certainty of greatly increased demand by reason of the opening up of Africa and Asia. On this point Mr. Atkinson says:

"Great continents are now being developed by the railway and the construction of the railway leads to a continuous demand for iron and coal for use in other purposes. We may not attempt to forecast the increasing demand for iron which would ensue from the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, or of the railways which will soon open Southeastern Europe and Western Asia, or of the railways which may parallel the Euphrates. We need not now consider what would ensue when China begins to build railways, because China contains within its own borders iron and coal in abundance. We may not compute the demands of the great continent of Africa, which is now sure to be opened in every direction by the railway. Let us limit our own consideration for the moment to the development of the continents of North and South America, especially the latter."

This enormous increase in the demand for iron and steel will, Mr. Atkinson claims, require the utmost effort of production at every point where the raw materials can be assembled at reasonable cost, and where furnaces can be operated to advantage, either upon the European or North American continents. It is in the South, however, that Mr. Atkinson believes the world's iron and steel production will center, and this industrial advance "may," he says, "and probably will, settle the race question."

It is probable that Pattison will lose some Democratic votes. It is fair to assume that, in a contest in which the supreme issue is personal and political integrity in public affairs, the corrupt element of all parties will be pretty much on one side. Senator Quay has abundant resources, and he well knows how to employ them. He has money for the venal, public spoils for placemen, potential threats for the feeble, promises for the ambitious, and flattery for fools; but the very means and methods which will capture a small number of commercial Democrats will be likely to multiply bolting Republicans. —*Philadelphia Times*.

The Constitutional Convention of Mississippi voted, 72 to 18, against putting prohibition into the Constitution of the State. It was contended against the proposition that correction of the saloon evil could only come by improving public sentiment. It was stated by one speaker that forty counties in the State had already abolished saloons, action to that effect taking place under the local option law.

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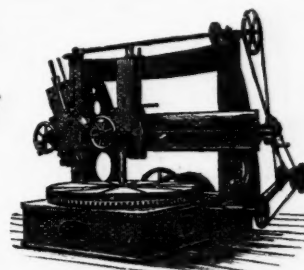
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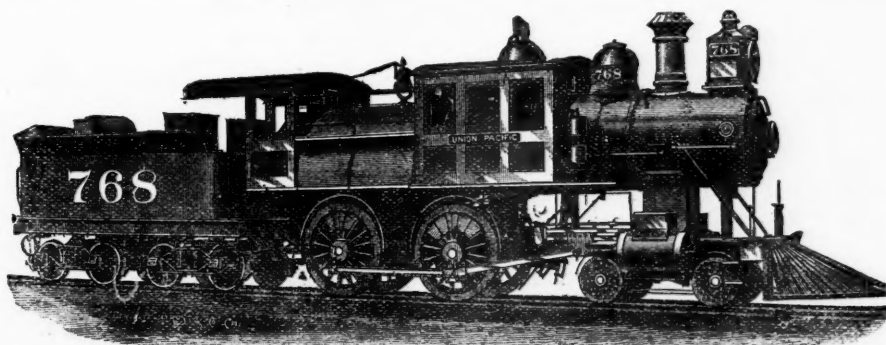
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